JANUARY 15, 1914

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"THE CALL OF THE WILD"

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GILBERT EDWARD MURDOCK

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THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 15, 1855

Edited by JOHN A. SLEICHER

"In God We Trust"

CXVIII

Thursday, January 15, 1914

No. 3045

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The Giant and the Pigmy

Uncle Sam—"You poor, miserable little microbe! If you only had a normal brain you might be able to recognize the greatness and glory of your own country!"

Drawn for Leslie's by E. W. KEMBLE

Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper New York, January 15, 1914

EDITORIAL

Let the Thinking People Rule!

Trouble!

OBODY is willing to admit his own short-comings. It is always the other fellow's fault. To admit that we are wrong is the hardest thing in the world, because most people are wrong. It is the easiest thing for the broad-minded, because they are usually right. But the broad-

minded are in the minority.

The keeper of a famous prison noticed a strange peculiarity among the inmates of the "death row cells." Not one of these would admit that he is cells." Not one of these would admit that he deserved the death penalty. Every murderer in the row said that every other one deserved his punishment. "He deserved what he got, but they found me guilty and I don't deserve it," said one. "The fellow in the next cell killed his wife. He should be executed, but I didn't have a fair trial," said another. "When they convicted me, they convicted an innocent man." And so it went to the end of the

If a demagogue proposes a foolish law and succeeds in getting it passed and it fails to benefit the people, he never holds himself responsible. If a statesman makes a mistake, he acknowledges it. Recall the ill-digested, ill-conceived and objectionable statutes that have been passed in moments of excitement, frenzy, animosity or revenge. Note the infinite harm they have done. Recall the advocacy of a rag money currency, the anti-Masonic, and the Know-Nothing movements and the men of prominence connected with these manifestations

In latter days we have had the free silver outbreak, which, for a time, imperiled the financial standing of the nation, and would have led to far more serious consequences but for President Cleveland's vigorous action in defense of the gold standard. No political party has the credit of having done right always, though conspicuous leaders of both parties have been men of high impulses, good purposes and

wide experience.

of popular unrest.

This has been the story of the past. But we seem to be drifting into a new era, in which statesmen are being relegated to the rear and their places taken by demagogues of the commonest type. The latter's highest ambition is to pursue a policy of destruction, unrest and unreason.

The people of this country, the substantial and thoughtful men among the working masses, the shopkeepers, the employers of laborers, the in-vestors of capital, great and small, who recall the story of the past, see the signs of trouble. Let them unite to avert the tempest.

Let thoughtful people rule!

Startling Railroad Figures

HE hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission of the railroads' appeal for higher rates is epoch-making. It is of profoundest importance, not only to the railroads, but to the entire country. "The problem in a broad and true sense affects all interests," says President Willard of the Baltimore and Ohio, "and the outcome of this particular case,—whichever way it is decided—will mark an epoch, because it will, in effect, very largely determine whether we shall, as in the past, continue to look to private capital and private enterprise for our transportation requirements, or be compelled finally to accept the only alternative possible.

The gross earnings last year of the forty-nine Eastern Railroad companies appealing for higher rates were \$1,424,000,000. Net earnings after deducting expenses and taxes were \$347,000,000. After paying interest on their funded debt their net income was \$206,000,000 out of which the companies deplayed divided of the paying interest. panies declared dividends of 5.10 per cent. These dividends were \$19,000,000 less than in 1912 and \$7,000,000 less than in 1910. rrom 1910 1913 gross earnings increased \$186,000,000, but in the same three years operating expenses and taxes increased \$201,000,000. Is there any other business which we would expect to be satisfied with increasing gross earnings while its net income as steadily

Unless the railroads are able to borrow to meet their short-term debts, many of which will soon become due, they will be in still more serious straits. The alternative of increased rates or government ownership is not overdrawn by Mr. Willard. Private enterprise has given us the best railway service in the world. Do we want to forfeit this for the more expensive, less efficient and political management of the railroads by the Government? If not, the first essential step is to allow the railroads the slight advance of five per cent. in freight rates which they ask.

The Public and the Express Business

A RE the public quite ready for some of the revolu-tionary propositions now being discussed in high circles in Washington? Are the people prepared to pay the tremendous bills for the exploitation of experi-mental schemes on the part of those who have never yet achieved a record in the world of business and finance and whose ambitions have lain wholly in the realm of politics? Is this government so efficiently managed that it is to be

trusted by the people with all of its public utilities, including the express business, the telephones, and telegraphs? We do not believe so. What a billion dollar Congress would do with such an opportunity to spend the people's money defies the imagination to depict. We have just bemoney defies the imagination to depict. We gun to experiment with the Parcels Post. that it is a great success. That remains to be seen. We call the attention of shippers to the fact that their interests are at stake in this matter more than those of any other class.

It is interesting to recall just what the express companies

of this country have been doing for so many years. As far back as a quarter of a century ago, in a decision of the United States Supreme Court, one of its eminent judges paid this tribute to the express business of the United States: "It has become a public necessity and ranks in "importance with the mails and with the telegraph. It 'is used in almost every conceivable way and for almost 'every conceivable purpose by the people and by the gov-"ernment. All have become accustomed to it and it cannot be taken away without breaking up many of the longsettled habits of business and interfering materially with "the convenience of social life." This is a remarkable statement, but the history of the express business abundantly justifies it and now more than ever before.

What have the express companies done for the producer and the shipper? They were among the first to suggest the possibility of raising fruits, berries and vegetables and of shipping them to meet the public demand. They did the work of the pioneer in encouraging production and in bringing the producer and consumer in closer contact by carrying freight on fast trains, assuring a uniformity of moderate rates and giving to perishable goods a market that could not otherwise have been had. Special cars for horses and carriages, refrigerator cars for perishable products, large end-door cars for automobiles and aeroplanes, a through-service from coast to coast without a moment's delay to tranship, travelers checks, good in every land, personal service for the traveler abroad or at home, and expedited service for the shipper in any emergency—these are some of the achievements of the express companies which the public may not fully recognize, but which stand

to their everlasting credit.

We doubt very much whether, with the knowledge of these facts, the people of this country are prepared to see the express companies driven out of business. And we have still graver doubts whether any service rendered by government employees can ever be as uniformly satisfac-tory and as reasonable to the shippers, and to the public generally, as that which now obtains under the efficient management, which all the world concedes to the express companies of the United States.

Nobody claims that these companies are without their faults. There is no such thing as 100 per cent. efficiency in any line of business, but with a knowledge of the loose, unbusinesslike and extravagant methods which prevail so often in governmental service, the public has come to know and believe in the superior methods of the efficiently man-

So much, at least, is due to the express companies of the United States.

The Plain Truth

HISSES! We hope that President Wilson will not feel Taggart's Democratic conventions in Indianapolis recently. There are those of us who recall how Cleveland's name was hissed in a Democratic National Convention by some free silver men who could not forget or forgive his sturdy fight in favor of the gold standard. Nor shall we forget the memorable remark of the late Gen. Black, on a similar occasion, when amid ringing applause, he declared that Cleveland was loved "for the enemies he had made." may be so with Wilson.

WHAT! Is it possible that the men in Congress who are attempting to say how all the big business of the country should be conducted are men who do not pay their own bills? A reader of Leslie's in Oklahoma wants to know how many in the National House of Representatives

pay their local tradesmen. Our correspondent says he knows some who do not, and asks if such men are competent to tell railroads, steel companies, oil and tobacco interests, shoe manufacturers, cotton mill owners and bankers how to run business. Other, too, have noticed that the radical reformer bent upon changing the whole civic and economic structure of the day often happens to be a man who hasn't acquired the habit of paying his bills, or paying them promptly. But a demagogue never filled a pay

LOONY!" It is said that Governor Glynn's determination to cut down the extravagant expenditures of the State of New York has led some of his Democratic fol-lowers to regard him as "loony." If the utterly unwarranted increase in state expenditure during the past few years is an evidence of wisdom, then we rejoice that New York has a governor at last who is "loony" on the subject of retrenchment. "For three successive years, three governors at the common of the subject of the successive years, three governors are processed. ernors of New York have preached economy and practised extravagance," says Assemblyman Hinman. In a few words, specifying departments, bureaus and commissions by name, Mr. Hinman shows how \$5,000,000 could be wed in this year's appropriations, only as a beginning and without regard to extravagant highway and canal contracts. The people will stand behind Governor Glynn in his fight for retrenchment, but we beg leave to remind him, as well as Assemblyman Hinman and the leaders of both parties, that they are in part responsible for the increased expenses of the State by the creation of new departments, such as that which the Workmen's Compensation Law establishes, with an unlimited number of new jobs for spoilsmen and new expenses for taxpayers. But after all, it is the people's fault. They have the deciding voice and the ballot box is the expression of their choice.

STATE'S RIGHTS. Secretary Lane's proposal, that all public lands suspected of containing radium-bearing ore should be withdrawn from entry and kept for the common good, has again stirred up the old controversy between the Western States and anything that looks like "Conservation." Colorado in particular is violently opposing his recommendation on the ground that one of its most valuable industries-the production of radium-is imperilled. It is the same knotty problem that has con-fronted the Government in the case of the water-power resources, the national forests, and the cattle-ranges. Every State with immense natural resources of any kind within its borders naturally wants to exploit them for the welfare of the State, even though they be a part of the public domain. Mr. Lane himself is far from being a Conservationist of the Pinchot school, as every Western man knows, but he takes the position that radium has in it the possibility of proving one of the greatest blessings to man-kind, in the cure of cancer. If the Government has a reserve of this rare and expensive ore, he thinks it should be kept for the nation and not dissipated for the benefit of any one State or any group of private speculators. But it is a curious situation: a Secretary of the Interior who has been delighting the West by his opening up of vast and long-closed areas of public land must now face the opposition of the same section that has been praising him most! Most of us can look quietly on and be assured that whatever Secretary Lane does with the national resources is apt to be about right.

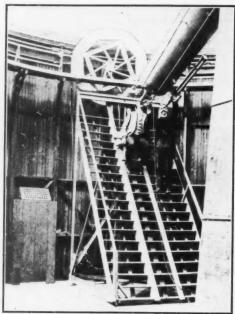
MEXICO! The London Times correspondent who is traveling through Mexico, and who has excellent facilities to learn the exact situation there, says that in a war with the United States Mexico would be badly beaten. While the United States army is small, it is well trained. Deducting the number of soldiers which would have to be kept as garrisons in the coast fortifications to prevent the guns from getting rusty, and allowing for the number which would be left necessarily in the island possessions, the force which would be available for active field operations with Mexico would be less than 35,000. Mexico, however, has neither a well-trained army nor money to support it. Huerta, or whoever else would be at the head of affairs, would rely on guerrillas such as are fighting under Villa, Orrozco, Carranza, Zapata and the other leaders federal or rebel. It is probably true that intervention would soon bring all factions together, but it would not do this immediately. All the Mexican elements did not comthis immediately. All the Mexican elements did not combine against the Americans in 1846-48, nor did all of them align themselves against the French in 1863-66. Many Mexicans continued to own countrymen from first to last. But if, unhappily, the United States should be compelled to intervene, it would not rely on receiving help from the Mexicans themselves, although each element of their people hate their rivals more than they do the Americans. When they have their hearts in a cause the countrymen of Huerta are sturdy fighters. As bushwhackers they would be formidable, though they could not be counted on to fight without pay for any great length of time. A march on the City of Mexico would compel the Americans to raise a much larger army than they have under arms now, and it would necessarily be attended with serious loss of life.

Life on Venus and Mars

The Habitability of the Planets, with Special Reference to Mars and Venus

By T. J. J. SEE

HE question of the existence of life in other worlds has been much discussed by modern writers, and has elicited such great interest that it seems advisable to summarize the existing state of our knowledge. This will be done here without the least fancy, and purely



SWEEPING THE MEXICAN SKY IN A SEARCH FOR NEW DOUBLE STARS Special work at Mexico City, with Prof. See standing at the finder and his assistant, Mr. Cogshall, at the large telescope,

upon the basis of known facts and laws of Nature, in order that the conclusions may be justifiable and defen-sible in any presence at any time. For it is the aim of

real Science to establish the truth.

It should be said at the outset that the grounds for holding life to be a general phenomenon of Nature, developing wherever habitable worlds exist, and therefore about all the fixed stars, are entirely modern. Whilst philosophers have held to the possibility of life existing in other worlds since the year 1600, it is only in the last five years that substantial proof has been adduced to show the truth of this claim. How did we come to find that habitable worlds revolve about nearly all the fixed stars?

1. After an uninterrupted series of researches extending over a quarter of a century, the present writer had the good fortune, in the year 1910, to establish the laws of the formation of our Solar System; and to show that the laws of formation operative in the building of our planets have also operated to develop similar planets about the other

fixed stars generally.

2. These laws of world formation are duly set forth in Volume II of the Researches on the Evolution of the Stellar Systems, 735 pages, quarto, illustrated by many magnifi-cent plates —a work which is recognized as having reduced

Cosmogony to a scientific basis, and given us a new Science of the formation of the heavenly bodies.

3. It is shown in these Researches, Vol. II, that all our old ideas of world formation based on Laplace's doctrine of throwing off are totally wrong; that the only process of throwing off operating in Nature is one by which fine particles are expelled from the Sun and stars, under repulsive forces, as exhibited in the phenomena of the Solar Corona and the tails of Comets, which always point from the Sun.

4. The action of repulsive forces thus carries part of the matter of the stars away into space. in spite of the powerful central attraction of gravitation; and when this dust, far away from the stars in a desert region of space, collects into a cloud, it gives rise to a nebula which subsequently condenses into a star surrounded by a system of smaller bodies such as our planets. The bodies now revolving about our Sun were thus formed in the distance, quite independently of the central mass, and afterwards drawn

nearer the Sun by the central force of gravitation.
5. Now it is shown by mathematical calculations which can not be given here that the orbits of the embryo planets were elongated like those of the comets are now; but gradually transformed into nearly circular form by the resistance of the nebular medium in which they revolved for immeasurable This motion in the resisting medium reduced the size of the orbits and also rounded them up into almost perfect circles.

6. Thus were the planets made to approach the Sun and revolve in orbits of increasing circularity. At the same time they gathered up vast swarms of smaller bodies, and the impact of these smaller masses against the surfaces of the planets operated to give them rotations on their axes, in the same direction in which they revolve in their orbits. Ac-



PROF. T. J. J. SEE

cordingly the planets came to rotate so as to give alternation of day and night-one of the first conditions of life as we know it.

Besides acquiring their rotations, the planets also had their axes so tilted as to produce a moderate obliquity and thus the seasons were established. In some cases the smaller bodies were captured, and the planets thus acquired their moons. Accordingly we find the planets formed in the distance, revolving at first in highly elongated orbits, but subsequently made to approach the Sun and revolve in orbits grown ever smaller and smaller and rounder and rounder. At the same time the axial rotations were established to give day and night, and the axes so tilted as to give the four seasons familiar to us on the

8. It is shown in my Researches, Vol. II, 1910, that the laws thus operating in the building of the Solar System operate also about all the fixed stars. For as Herschel showed in 1794 our Sun is only one star in the clustering stream of the Milky Way. And thus it is obvious that planets similar to our own revolve about most of the fixed stars, though they are so far away and so faint that we can never directly observe them. But having established the laws of the formation for the planets about our Sun, we know that similar bodies attend the other stars in the Milky Way, even though they be quite beyond the vision of the

most powerful telescopes.

9. In 1864 the late Sir William Huggins, former president of the Royal Society, laid the foundations of the new Science of *Astrophysics*, by showing from spectroscopic investigations that the chemical elements are about the same in all the stars; or as he said, "The elements are the same wherever a star twinkles." If the chemical elements are the same, it is evident that the molecular, atomic, electronic and corpuscular forces are the

same also; and hence the forces acting on the elements, heat, light, electricity, etc., are the same in the planets attached to other stars as they are on our Earth!

10. Thus we reach our generalization, showing that habitable worlds revolve about the fixed stars generally, with



THE POLES OF SISTER PLANETS A drawing by Scriven Bolten, F. R. A. S., to illustrate the similarity between the conditions on Mars and on the Earth.

all the elements and all the forces arranged and operating essentially as in our Solar System. Why should not these habitable worlds be inhabited? It is conclusively proved that they are as habitable as the planets attached to our Sun. And as a billion such worlds are known to revolve about the 300,000,000 stars of the Galaxy known to astronomers, we must hold that they too are inhabited; or else admit that the life on our Earth is an accident and a mistake, existing and flourishing on one planet in violation of the general and universal laws of Nature.

11. If anyone wishes to hold that the life upon our

Earth is an accident and a mistake, existing in violation of the laws of Nature, I have no argument to make with him. But to be consistent he will have to admit that the building of crystals and all chemical bodies, under known laws, also is a mistake; and in fact that the whole universe is a mistake,—and I think we may safely leave such a skeptic to his fate. Whilst Science does not know how life originates, we know it may arise as easily in other habitable worlds, as in the one little abode which we inhabit in the Solar System. And thus we are bound to hold life to be a general phenomenon in Nature, developing wherever the stars are shining on their attendant planets, and thus wherever a star twinkles in the depths of the firmament. These conclusions were duly an-

nounced for the first time in my Researches, Vol. II, 1910, p. 714, to which the reader is referred for further details than can be. given here.

12. Now as for Mars and Venus, in our own system, it need hardly be said that they are surely inhabited by living beings of some kind. Observations show that Mars has a rare atmosphere, a day 37 minutes longer than our own, seasons of the same type, but longer duration; and snow caps at the poles, and thus water vapor, though the amount is small. Mars is a desert planet, with a very rare air, about like that in the higher regions of the Himalaya Mountains. But as life on the earth extends to the highest plateaus and mountains, except when perpetually frozen, it may also exist on the planet Mars, which has a moderate temperature, as shown by the formation of clouds in the twilight belt, after the Sun has set for the Martians.

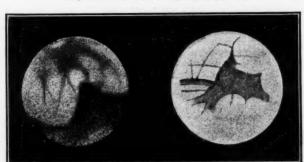
The probability of Venus being inhabited is much greater than that of Mars: for Venus rotates in 23h. 21m., and in all respects so closely resembles the Earth as to be called her twin sister. Venus has an abundance of air, clouds, water, and also mountains, and therefore seas, lakes and rivers The s ours except they are shorter—the year being 225 days in length. Why should not such a planet be inhab-If a man were transported to Venus and landed there without injury, it seems certain that he could live and flourish physically under the air and temperature of this beautiful planet.

Accordingly it is not conceivable that such an admirable world is without life of some kind; for this would be almost equivalent to holding that only a part of the natural processes are at work in our neighbor. And as the clouds show the processes of the

VENUS, A TWIN SISTER OF THE EARTH VENUS, A TWIN SISTER OF THE EARTH

The planet as observed with the 12-inch equatorial telescope at Lick Observatory in 1889.

Venus has an abundance of air, seas, lakes and rivers, and the seasons are like ours except that they are shorter, the year being only 225 days long.



THE PLANET MARS AS SEEN BY LOWELL ande from telescopic photographs. Mars has a rarer atmosphere amount of water than Venus and the Barth, but sufficient to sustain animal and vegetable life.

(Continued on page 65)

A Bird's-eye View of the Finished Canal

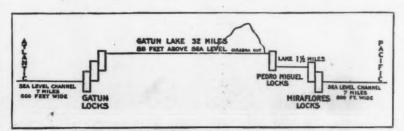
The most remarkable diagrammatic picture of the Panama waterway across the Isthmus that has yet been made

Drawn by M. ZENO DIEMER



A PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOUR FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN WITHOUT CHARGE!

With this picture before him, any reader of Leslie's may travel across the Isthmus and see exactly how the Canal works. Starting at the lower left-hand corner, the ship passes first between the two breakwaters, only one of which is shown in the picture. It goes straight ahead at sea-level for about seven miles, until it reaches Gatun Locks. Here it is lifted eighty-five feet in three stages to the level of Gatun Lake. The ship then proceeds under its own steam at full speed through this picturesque lake, the channel being marked by buoys. This lake trip is about twenty-three miles long, ending at the mouth of the River Chagres, shown on the left. Here the ship



THE BRIDGE OF WATER ACROSS THE ISTHMUS

enters Culebra Cut, which is a canyon nine miles long, three hundred feet wide, and which towers far above the vessel. At the farther end of the Cut it is halted at the Pedro Miguel Lock. Here it is lowered thirty feet into the little Miraflores Lake, where it has a second lake trip, which is only a mile and a half long. On reaching Miraflores Locks, the ship is lowered by two stages to the level of the Pacific and passes out through the sea-level channel, which is about eight miles long. The landscape will not have the barren, rocky aspect of the drawing. The dense tropical vegetation of Panama will make the trip across the Isthmus one delightful panorama of green.

Our Gibraltar of the Pacific

By ALBERT PIERCE TAYLOR

Fort Ruger

Fire Control



THE CROSSROADS OF THE PACIFIC AND ITS TOWERING SENTINEL OF DIAMOND HEAD

The crater of the volcano (shown in the centre) is the most unique fortress under the American flag. Fort Ruser contains the terrible mortar batteries but there are other forts all along the water-front. The fire

of every battery is directed from the point marked "Fire Control." The main portion of Honolulu is on the right of the picture, extending down to the beautiful Bay of Honolulu.

Editor's Note:—The huge guns on the line of fortifications from Diamond Head to Pearl Harbor, all along the entire front of Oahn, including the city of Honolulu, recently blazed as if in actual war, the nights also being utilized for target firing, with the aid of searchlights. Marvelous results were obtained, for at Pearl Harbor, from which the 12-inch mortars of Fort Kamehameha were fired, the coast artillerymen made world's records. Out of twenty shots fired, sixteen were actual hits on the target, which was being towed by a naval tug 5,000 yards off-shore, and one of these destroyed the target. Army officials of the

Hawaiian Department, of which Brigadier-General Frederick Funston was then the commanding officer, believe this result will have a moral effect upon the military nations, and that it will announce to the world that the Island of Oahu is now a Gibraltar, and impregnable. Naval men, the world over, fear the plunging mortar projectile far more than they do the ponderous shots fixed from the rifled gans, for one mortar shot dropping upon an almost unprotected warship deck, will pierce it and tear its way through the ship's vitals and practically destroy it. The Panama Canal will have similar mortars.

AR out in the Pacific Ocean there looms upon the mariner's horizon as he steams west from the Golden Gate the silhouette of a lion, recumbent, its fore-paws resting in the water, and its noble head raised with dignified mien as if gazing with a monarch's eyes out over the ast waste of waters to the south and west. There are piercing eyes gazing out of that head, the eyes of the United States War Department, for the lion is the great ex-tinct crater Diamond Head, at the eastern extremity of the city of Honolulu, the most picturesque landmark in all the Pacific. Within that lion's head of lava, galleries have been cut and lined with concrete, and from these corridors, four stories in height, view slits open to east, south and west, disclosing the entire leeward coast-line of the island of Oahu, the Gibraltar of the Within those corridors are the electrical nerves which transmit the information to every fortification along that coral shore of the position of an enemy's fleet, and the exact range for each of the high-powered guns. There, in the skull of the lion, are the brains for the handling of the great mortars and rifled guns which raise a forbidding barrier of steel along the coast

against an invader.

Where, centuries ago, living, heaving, molten, vivid lava belched from the bowels of the earth through this crater vent-whose great bowl has been unheated

as far back as Hawaiian tradition carries, the heaviest mortars made by the American Government belch deathdealing projectiles. By a strange coincidence, army engineers designed a great fortress upon the outer slopes of this extinct crater and placed guns within it which throw their missiles high into the air, just as the crater once heaved its incandescent, viscid lava upon a once desolate island. The projectiles mount two miles upward, curve over the rim and bowl of the crater far out beyond the shore-line, and plunge straight downward like a bolt from

The lion's head of this unique fortress just completed, and ready to oppose a hostile fleet, contains the electrical fire-control. The tail is the fortress of Fort Ruger. The fortress is on the outer slope of the crater's rim and on the opposite side from the sea. It cannot be seen from the water. The shells from its monster guns overleap the crater, which rises 761 feet above the sea. The men who man the guns will never see whether the shells have struck and splintered the decks of the hostile ships-of-war. They and spintered the decks of the hostile ships-of-war. They load and fire, and only the men in the lion's head know the results. They gauge the position of the approaching ship and telegraph the range and charge of powder and weight of each projectile to be fired from each gun. They telegraph to the batteries of Fort DeRussey, on the famous Waikiki Beach, where monster 14-inch guns are mounted, the largest in the Pacific. The men in the lion's head transmit the same instructions to the men at the guns of Fort Armstrong, just at the mouth of Honolulu Harbor, four miles away, and also to the pits of mortars in the coral plains of

Pearl Harbor, thirteen miles distant. From that lion's head, which nature angrily reared above the crater bowl, every shot that may be fired in any war, whether with Japan, or any other power, will be directed from that head. The fate of the Islands and the Pacific Coast is held within those lava chambers.

Oahu today is the greatest armed military camp under the American flag. It is the khaki-clad sentinel of the Pacific, a lone vidette on an everlasting picket, day and night, year in and year out, guarding the approach to the Pacific Coast. It is a sen-



Upon these barren volcano slopes are mounted the big 12-inch mortars, with smaller guns upon the rim.

Water reservoirs have been constructed in the crater; tunnels pierce its walls; and galleries have been cut as in the rock of Gibraltar. The fire-control is 'ocated on the highest point on the left of the picture.

tinel that covers a long beat; for, with its lightning flashes of battleships and cruisers emanating Jove-like from Pearl Harbor, designed to be the greatest naval base of the United States by 1915, and with the fringe of steel which is to be placed in redoubts all around the 177-mile coastline, it bars the approach of a hostile fleet from the Far East.

It is a khaki-clad sentinel, for the island of Qahu, known militarily as the Hawaiian Department of the United States army, maintains six military posts, of which four are coast defense fortresses and the other two are garrison posts, in which every branch of the service is represented.

Oahu is a vast armed camp and the ground trembles with the tread of infantry, the rumble of artillery and the thud of cavalry hoofs. From 1898, when the first garrison of United States troops was stationed on the island with one hundred men on duty, the military establishment has grown to 7,000, with 4,000 men yet to be assigned to duty this year. No mainland coastline has so many coast artillery companies massed along the shores as Oahu. No area of the size of Oahu contains so many army posts or as many armed men. Fort Ruger, lying upon the slopes of the extinct crater, has two companies; Fort DeRussy, two; Fort Armstrong, one; Fort Kamehameha, four. A mine-planting tug slipped into Honolulu harbor one night during the height of the Japanese agitation in California, when the army officials of Oahu were closely watching the Japanese colony of 40,000 on that one island, to discover its sentiment toward the army and toward America.

departure had not been heralded from Puget Sound, and its arrival was on a dark night. Its coming was unchronicled in the press. Its name-plate had been removed and it was called a navy tug. With feverish haste the army authorities put the mine planter to work and the coast-line before Honolulu is now prepared for the actual planting of the destroying engines of mod-

ern warfare.

Fort Shafter, at the western extremity of Honolulu, built as a battalion post, has suddenly been raised to the dignity of a regimental infantry post, and a company of Engineers added. Schofield Barracks, twenty miles from Honolulu on the "saddle of Oahu" between two ranges of mountains, established as a cavalry post, is now a brigade headquarters, with two regiments of infantry, one of field artillery and one of cavalry. Five of the most noted aviators of the army and a squadron of biplanes were suddenly ordered to Oahu from California and are now testing the air currents over Pearl Harbor. A company of the Signal Corps was suddenly sent across the Pacific from San Francisco to Honolulu, in a transport hastily prepared for a special voyage, and in which 1,200 recruits traveled to swell all regiments on Hawaii to war strength, each being recruited up to 1,400 men. With the Signal-men came portable searchlights to augment the batteries of powerful reflectors which have been established on the

ea slopes of Diamond Head, at Fort Armstrong and Fort Kamehameha.

Transports came with thousands of tons of supplies. Commercial steamers brought more. Rice, flour and ammunition were piled high in the Federal quartermaster's storehouses. The Territorial wharves were filled; the Navy gave up its coal-sheds that supplies might be stored under cover. The Immigration Bureau gave its covered under cover. areas for the storage of supplies. Millions of rounds of ammunition for small arms and big guns arrived. There

was a feverish anxiety to prepare for something.

Why? Because, with the arrival of General Frederick
Funston, U. S. A., summoned hastily from the Philippines to assume command of the rapidly growing military es-tablishment, there seemed to be a bigger reason than the necessity of bringing in supplies and more soldiers, although the latter had been selected a year or more back for eventual duty on Oahu. The Hawaiian Islands were known to be selected as the central figures in the theatre of war.

Why were mobile siege guns taken out of sheds at Scho-field Barracks, a score of miles distant, and rumbled through the streets of Honolulu, through the Oriental quar-ters and posted up on the topmost rims and the low-er slopes of Diamond Head, close to the great searchlights? Why, upon the peaceful road around Diamond Head, high on the bluffs against which the sea beat, were sentries posted close to the giant reflectors? Why beyond were other sentries posted behind the guns which guarded the searchlights? Because Oahu was being prepared for a state of war.

The mountains back of Schofield Barracks

swarmed with enlisted men and officers in structed to learn every inch of the ground on the island, to learn the trails over almost impassable mountains and palis (precipices), natural barriers against the landing of an invading Everywhere upon the force. island today are to be seen the men in khaki, for the soldiers, and the officers are permitted to wear only the uniform in public.

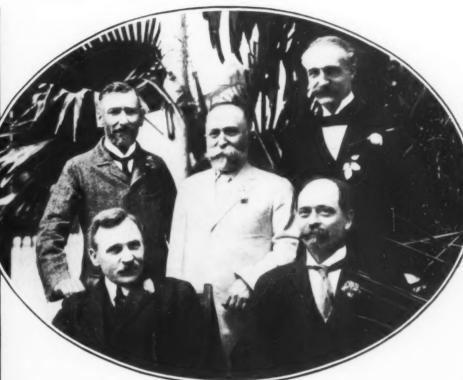
The Army is working on its fortifica-tions, the Navy is rapidly developing its (Continued on page 67)

THE NAVY'S INDUSTRIAL PLANT AT THE WONDERFUL PEARL HARBOR, HONOLULU



People Talked About





NOTABLE MEN WOULD BETTER THE HUMAN RACE Prominent leaders of a conference now meeting in Battle Creek, Mich., to consider how the human race may be improved. Standing on the left is Sir Horace Plumkett: in the centre is Dr. J. H. Kellogg; in the right background. Mr. Gifford Pinchot. Seated on the left, Mr. S. S. McClure; on the right, Prof. Irving Fisher.

BEAUTIFUL SOCIETY WOMAN IN HISTORIC COSTUME

Miss Margaret Draper, daughter of the late General Draper, formerly American Ambassador to Italy, dressed as Marie d'Anjou, Queen of France. She was the central figure in the magnificent ball recently given by her mother, which was the most elaborate social affair of the season in Washington.

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LIFE IS STRANGER THAN FICTION Miss Adelaide M. Brance, who for three years remained secluded in a secret room in the office of Melvin H. Couch of Monticello, N. Y. She left this room only two or three times in three years and her presence was not known even to the lawyer's closest friends. His sudden death brought the case to light and disclosed the fact that the woman had been his devoted slave even for a much longer time.



WOMAN FARMER HIGHLY HONORED WOMAN FARMER HIGHLY HONGED
Mrs. Belle Van Dorn Harbert, of Colorado,
recently elected first president of the International Congress of Farm Women, at
Ghent, Belgium; women farmers of 21
nations were present. Mrs. Harbert was
honored abroad and was taken by the President of France on an automobile trip across
France and through Spain to the great rose
gardens near Seville.



HIS LIFE HANGS ON RADIUM









The Public Schools are good enough for the Children of the members of the President's Cabinet is shown by the fact that they are sending their children to the public schools of Washington and not to private academies. Young Lane is in his third year at the Wester High School. Secretary Bryan's grandson is in Eaton School. And it is said that all of them are popular.

The O 1 d

By ED A. GOEWEY. Illustrated by "ZIM"

"HAT are you laughing about?" asked George, as the Old Fan strolled into the tobacco dispensary for the regular weekly chat on sport-

ing matters.
"Well, son, I'm decidedly amused at a couple of things that come right in our line. The first of these rib ticklers was the recent decision by the boxing commission of the State of New York that Jack Johnson still is the heavyweight champion of the world. However, to the boxing fans of France must be accredited the initial step in furnishing the athletic world with this bit of humor. It seems that the French Federation of Boxing went on record as ousting Johnson from the rank of premier titleholder of the squared

circle because he refused to box men picked for him in that country. Victor Breyer, a sporting authority in Paris, objected to the ruling and with a seriousness entirely foreign to the usual French sense of the ridiculous, requested the Empire State's boxing com-mission for a final decision. And in the same serious vein the officials here sat in judgment and solemnly declared the con-queror of Jeffries to be the boss of all ring performers. Could anything be more superlatively silly? The boxing commis-sion was created to oversee boxing in the State of New York, and not all over the world; and its functions were to do all possible to keep what was left of the sport clean and honest and to see that the laws limiting the number of the matches, having boxers examined by physicians before entering the ring, etc., were car-ried out. The commission has about as much right to declare championships as it has to regulate the Panama Canal tolls. If the members of this body haven't realized, as yet, just what a funny 'break' they made, it's time those responsible for their appointments explained the limits of their powers to them.



Now for the second laugh. The

other day a number of fans figured that Joe Tinker, if he received the \$10,000 bonus for sign-ing with the Dodgers and a salary of \$7,500 provided he plays with that outfit during the coming season would average about \$1.20 a minute for his actual baseball work during 1914. This was a record figure and one enthusiastic rooter was moved to declare that baseball today paid better than any line of endeavor open to the average man. But that fellow was mistaken. Talking pays better, and if you don't believe me ask William Jennings Bryan, who recently received \$3.33 a minute for speaking.

m sit up and take

According to the story, the Secretary of State was requested to address the fair held by the Heavy Draught Association at Leesburg, Va. He accepted the invitation and spoke for an hour and a half and then returned to Washington. Later the association received a bill for \$300 and paid it. For a long time I have been advising young men who wanted to make money quickly to take up baseball. Now I must reverse my dope, for the gift of gab appears to have the national pastime beaten off the boards for quick returns. Of course Joe has said that he will

play with the 'outlaw' Federals this season, but several court actions promised by the Brooklyn Club and the National Commission may be the means of convincing him that he was mistaken when he made the assertion

Brickley to Head Harvard Eleven

"Charles 'Surefoot' Brickley has been elected captain of the Harvard team, and the selection has given general satisfaction. His football record, first on the freshman team and for the last two years on the varsity, has been most remarkable, stamping him as one of the greatest gridiron performers of all time. As a player on the fresh-man eleven, of which he was captain, he made six touchdowns, kicked five goals from touchdowns and scored thirty points on goals from the field. This accounted for sixty-five of the ninety-six points scored during the season. As a member of the varsity team in 1912 he scored ten touchdowns and kicked thirteen goals from the field. Eight touchdowns and eleven goals from the field, including the five field goals against Yale, were his contributions this year. In all his play at Harvard he made a total of 245 points. Brickley's athletic ability is not limited to football, for he is an all-round athlete. As a schoolboy he was a wonderful short distance runner and he is capable of better than 21 feet 6 inches in the running broad jump; more than 41 feet in the shot put, and has been the Ne England champion in the hop, step and jump, in which event he qualified for the last Olympic games with a jump of 47 feet, 5 inches.

Collins Valued at \$100,000?

"Connie Mack, boss of the world's champion Athletics, believes that if Joe Tinker is worth \$25,000 as a ball player

Eddie Collins is worth four times that much. With all due respect to Joe's ability, I figure Mack is about right; but at the same time it would take a lot of argument to make me believe the former manager of the Reds is worth anything even approaching \$25,000. To prove his contention Connie has dug into his records and these show that during his twelve years as a major leaguer Tinker has a fielding average of .932 and a batting average of .264. Collins, who has been with the big procession for six years, has a fielding average of .953 and a batting average of .333. Therefore, Collins has fielded 21 points better than Joe and has batted 69 points better. In his six years with Mack, Eddie has hit below .300 but once and that was his first year when he batted .273. In just one season did



GIRLS OF THE GREAT OUTDOOR LIFE The robust girls of Switzerland get their clear rosy com-plexions from the exciting sport of skiing. Combining invigorating exercise and fun in waltzing at a skating carnival in Munich, Germany.

Tinker go over the .300 mark and then his average was .318. Nevertheless he will plug up a big hole in the Dodgers' infield and make it one of the very strongest in the National League. Besides, on account of that purchase price of \$25,000 he will prove a big drawing card for Ebbets.

The World's Greatest Horse

"Even if horse racing in the country is at present under a cloud, the fact that it is still recognized as the 'sport of kings,' across the Atlantic was attested recently in London, when J. B. Joel, the South African sportsman purchased Prince Palatine from T. Pilkington for \$250,000, the highest price ever paid for a thoroughbred horse. The previous mark was held by Flying Fox, which changed hands for \$196,875. Prince Palatine is ranked with the greatest horses of the English turf. He ran only a few times last year, and has won the Coronation Cup at Epsom and the Ascot Gold Cup. You probably remember that in the latter race August Belmont's Tracery was leading a quar-ter of a mile from home, when a man rushed on the track and caused the animal to fall. Competent critics have expressed the opinion that Tracery would have beaten Prince Palatine but for this outrage. Mr. Pilkington bought the horse as a yearling for \$10,000 and since then it has earned a foremost place in the racing world. Although not finally decided, Prince Palatine may be raced another year before being retired to the stud.

Favorites for the 1914 Pennants

"In the National League this year the race for the big flag will be between four clubs, New York, Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Chicago. The Boston and Brooklyn outfits will give this quartet a lot of trouble and for a time one or both of them may make a whirlwind rush that will keep them at or near the top. If, after the season is well under way, one of the favorites starts to make a runaway canter of the race, some of the others may slump sufficiently to permit the Braves or the Dodgers to finish in the first division. Stallings has a mighty nifty bunch of twirlers. Robinson will do something with his pitching staff, and there is a long-shot chance that the Boston or the Brooklyn outfit may upset the dope and come under the wire



Sizing up his 1914 prospects

with the others trailing. This, however, is unlikely. The Cardinals and the Reds will be left undisturbed to settle the question as to which shall be awarded the cellar cham-pionship. The Giants will enter the race favorites, but at the present time they appear no stronger than if as strong as last year. The outfield, with the addition of Bescher, looks good and the backstop work will be well cared for; but at present there are weak spots in the infield and whether the pitching staff can again swing into its old time pace is a question. On paper, as early last year, the Pirates appear to have everything necessary to win the championship; but they again may display a woeful lack of sand and 'sticktoitiveness,' and in that case they will fall by the wayside. If Rixey and Chalmers can come through this year and work shoulder to

shoulder with Alexander and Seaton, the Quakers should be in the big argument from start to finish. The Cubs are a dark horse outfit and the wisest thing to do is to play them to finish in the first four. In the American League the Athletics should repeat, with the Senators crowding close to the favorites.

McGraw a Manager Maker

"The appointment of Charley Herzog as manager of the Cincinnati Reds gives Manager McGraw, of the Giants, a record that stands unequaled. Within the past few weeks no less than three of his aides have been taken from him to preside over teams, two of them landing with National League outfits and the third going to an important minor circuit. Robinson will have charge of the Brooklyns and Harry McCormick, the famous pinch hitter, will direct the destinies of the Chattanooga club of the South Association. Don't overlook the fact that Roger Bresnahan, for years McGraw's first lieutenant, is in line for the boss's place with the Cubs should anything happen to Evers.

Yale's Great Stadium

"Yale University is building one of the greatest stadiums in the world and an army of workmen is also engaged in building the new Yale field that will cost nearly \$500,000 and will accommodate 62,000 persons. The new Yale stadium will represent an immense bowl built more than twenty-six feet under ground. Nothing like it has ever been attempted in this country, for that matter, few in the entire world have been sunk so far under ground since the time of the ancient Romans, 2,000 years ago, when huge stadiums were constructed in hollows of Rome for the holding of games.

The South Produces a Rival to Thorpe

"Gilbert Ritchie, of the Birmingham Athletic Club of Birmingham, Ala., is being hailed as a second Jim Thorpe. He is but twenty-two years old and is be-ing groomed for a place on the American team which Uncle Sam will send to take part in the Olympic games at Berlin in 1916. Although Ritchie's spe cialty seems to be in the weight events he had developed sufficiently in the last two years to be considered a contender in the next national all-rounds of the



Keep both eyes on the dark horse this season.

A. A. U. A few figures made by Ritchie and compared with the records of Thorpe and Thompson will best indicate the lad's unusual ability: 100 yards—Thorpe, 10 3-5 seconds; Thompson, 12 seconds; Ritchie, 11 2-5 seconds; shotput—Thorpe, 44 feet 3 1-8 inches; Thompson, 31 feet 10 inches; Ritchie, 39 feet 11 inches; 800-yard mark—Thorpe, 3 minutes 37 seconds; Thompson, 3 minutes 37 3-5 seconds; Ritchie, 3 minutes 47 seconds; hammer—Thorpe, 122 feet 10 inches; Thompson, 109 feet 10 inches; Ritchie, 127 feet 5 inches; pole vault— Thorpe, 10 feet; Thompson, 9 feet 10 inches; Ritchie, 9 feet 6 inches; fifty-six pound weight—Thorpe, 26 g feet 2 inches; Inty-six pound weight—Thorpe, 20 feet 2 inches; Thompson, 26 feet 6 inches; Ritchie, 28 feet 9 inches; broad jump—Thorpe, 23 feet 3 inches; Thompson, 20 feet 5 1-2 inches; Ritchie, 19 feet 1 1-2 inches; and mile run—Thorpe, 5 minutes 26 seconds; Thompson, 5 minutes 41 seconds; Ritchie, 5 minutes 17 seconds.

Griff Has the Biggest Baseball Flock

"Manager Clark Griffith, of the Senators, plans to have the largest squad of baseball players in the South this spring that ever reported for big league duty. When the roll is called at Charlotte, N. C., he expects that fifty-five ball tossers will respond. This number will include many youngsters whose names have not been divulged to date, and his success in developing Joe Boehling has encouraged him to believe that he can locate additional talent in unexpected and out-of-the-ordinary places. Any young player who can show hitting ability will be welcomed by Griffith, for there is much need of batting strength in the Washington Club."

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In the Spotlight



A TINY STAR IN A FAIRY PLAY "Hop o' My Thumb," a spectacular play which opened at the Manhattan Opera House, embodies several stories from fairyland. It serves well to show what a true artist is Miss Iris Hawkins, the little star whose diminutiveness is so accented by playing with great big De Wolf Hopper.

The Season's Plays in New York

Cort Hippodrome Peg o' My Heart Spectacular and pa-triotic Broad farce Winter Garden Pleasure Seekers At Bay 39th Street Booth First-class melodrama Dainty fantasy Sensational and sug-gestive Prunella Princeas One-act plays 48th Street Drama without excuse To-day
The Misleading
Lady
Seven Keys to Baldpate
Madame President
Risque French farce Fulton Astor Potash and Perlmut- Novel comedy of trade Cohan's The Little Cafe Sparkling music Globe Wallack's Madcap Duchess Cyril Maude Noted English com-Two Lots in The Bronx German and English company
The New Henrietta High Jinks
The New Henrietta Arn old success in a new guise
Tole Musical comedy
The Secret Excellent
The Secret Adolph Phillipp Lyric Knickerbocker Iole Musical comedy
Frances Starr in
The Secret
A Thousand Years
Ago
The Girl on the
Film
Anna Held and her
Jubilee Co.
S We Are Seven
"The Things That
Count"
Comedy with Shubert 44th St. Musi-cal Hall Casino Playhouse Comedy with senti-Count" timent
Kitty MacKay Scotch comed
The Legend of Leo- Maud Adams
nora Empire nora Bertha Kalisch in Heavy drama Rachel Rachel
The Strange Woman Splendid comedy
Land of Promise
Young Wisdom Mabel and Edith Tallaferro
General John Regan Enjoyable comedy
A Little Water on Laughable comedy
the Side. Musical comedy bit Gaiety

Musical comedy hit



A sympathetic and sentimental little play by Laurence Eyre, at the Knickerbocker, makes a particular appeal because "The Things" are children. There are several children of prominent actors and actresses in the cast and all played well.



A DELIGHTFUL REVIVAL Patricia Collinge, William H. Crane and Eileen Errol in "The New Henrietta," a re-arrangement of "The Henrietta," Bronson Howard's famous play of a quarter of a century ago." Mr. Crane played his old part with added triumph.



HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE
THE MAN?

Harry Depp as "Adolph" and some of
the pretty girls in the chorus in one of
the season's most popular musical
comedies, "The Little Cafe," now
playing at the New Amsterdam
Theatre,



A BUTTERFLY OF BROADWAY Miss Myrtle Gilbert, who plays the part of Mar-celline in "The Pleasure Seekers" at the Winter Garden.



A RIVAL OF PAVLOWA Lydia Lopokouwa, the charming Imperial Russian dancer, who made her debut at the Jardin de Danse on January 5th.

Pictorial D World'

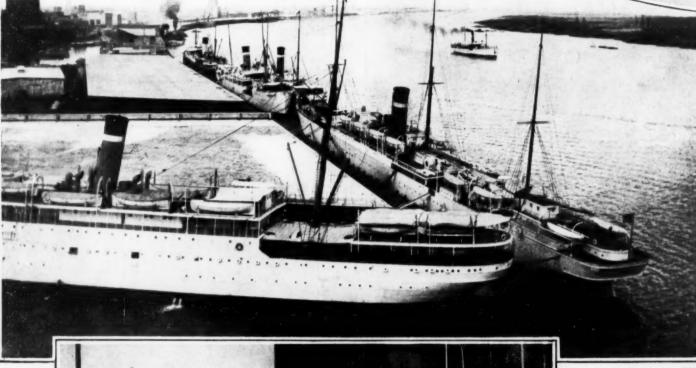


WHERE A FOOL CAUSED THE LOSS OF 72 LIVES

loss of life. The principal funeral exercises were attended by 10,000 people, and 50 bodies were buried at one time in the snow-covered cemetery; 44 of these were children.





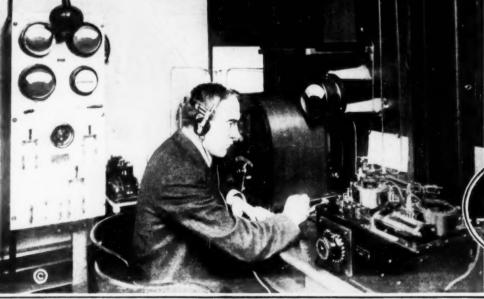


READY TO LAND AMERICAN TROOPS WHEREVER NEEDED

The fleet of U. S. Army transports at the Galveston dock, all ready to embark the soldiers now in camp at Texas City. These beautiful ships make a striking contrast to the "cattle boats" which were used as transports in the Spanish-American war. There is also a cableship lying near-by, in readiness for laying an emergency cable to restore communication.

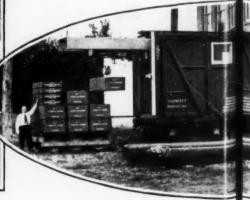


TI



WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY SCORES ANOTHER TRIUMPH

On Nov. 21st the first train in the world equipped with wireless telegraph apparatus ran over the Lackawanna lines. This photograph shows the wireless station at Scranton, Pa., with the operator be adopted by all the other principal roads.



A GOVERNMENT CAR EOU The unique outfit of the Bureau of Standards of the Dement of Commerce. The car carries a large number of stat weights with a crane bridge, trolley and hoist, operate

gest of the News

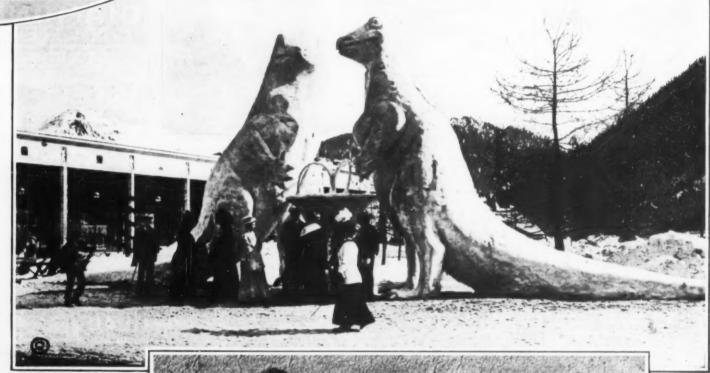




HOW LONG WILL THE MEXICAN PEOPLE STAND THIS SORT OF THING A French dry-goods store in Durango, Mexico, which suffered a loss of about \$500,000 in the wreckage of the richest and most prosperous part

ARFAL COUNTRY? re a fair illustration the Latin Republic





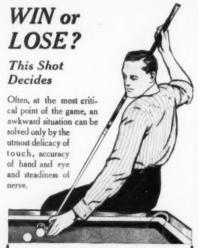


The method of recording through the phonograph the music of our Indian tribes. The Government has an agent in the field for this purpose, but this is a photograph of Prof. Lieurance, a

HOW THE GOVERNMENT IS PRESERVING THE SONGS OF A VANISHING RACE pording through the phonograph the music of The Government has an agent in the field several thousand records. He is here getting a flute and drum melody as played by the Pueblo Indians at Taos, N. M.



EQU TEST RAILWAY SCALES ow prepared to assure himself of the accuracy of the scales very railway line. This is of vast importance to shippers.



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onth. Full playing equipment tree.

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Right now, at the beginning of this new year, tear the blindfold from your eyes and learn where success lies. Quit groping in the dark. See the big things you want—the things others have obtained. Goget them!

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Money Making Poultry

Latest Book "Profitable Poultry," 123 pages the West is now reconciled. The West no longer the West is now reconciled.

Conservation Along Right Lines A Good Bookcase

Secretary Lane's Policy of Action for the Development of Great National Resources

By OSWALD F. SCHUETTE

LESLIE'S WEEKLY BUREAU, Wyatt Bldg., Washington, D. C.

CTION! of the Department of the Interior, has announced in his first report to Congress as the keynote of his policy towards the great undeveloped resources of Uncle Sam that are under the control of his department. And not once in his comprehensive report of what has been done and what there is to do, does he even use the much maligned word "Conservation." Think of it! For five years everybody

who has not bowed at the mention of that shibboleth has been anathema in the eyes of our patriotic reformers, and has been suspected of having a burglarious eye upon the great treasures of the West and of Alaska. And now comes a Secretary of the Interior who can discuss those problems, coldly, keenly, and comprehensively, and set forth a constructive program, without even using

Secretary Lane outlines in detail the policy, which he thinks would make available these great opportunities and add to the wealth and the industry of the nation, without making our national treasures the prey of those who might despoil them only for individual profit. He declares that the West, which at first seemed to complain when the Government ceased its original and lavish policy of scattering that wealth on every hand, is now reconciled to the safeguards which the Government is seeking to throw about these resources.

Secretary Lane might almost be called the nation's housekeeper, for the Interior Department includes a host of important functions of the Government, and spends more money each year than any other depart-ment of the Government. For the next year he asks, \$21,173,338, including \$10,-208,865 for Indian affairs; \$6,600,000 for Indian trust funds and interest; \$9,000,000 for reclamation fund; \$4,905,500 for salaries; \$2,500,000 for colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts and \$2,178,520 for public land service

Through the Land Office this department has control over all public lands of the Government and these include all our holdings of timber, coal, oil, and other mineral lands. It controls our national parks. It has almost undisputed sway over the vast territory and the still vaster resources of Alaska. It runs our Bureau of Education. It pays the hundreds of millions of dollars which Uncle Sam spends in pensions. It issues all patents. It is in charge of the lands, funds, schools and general welfare of our Indians. It includes the Geological Survey, the Reclamation Service, and the Bureau of Mines. But of all of these responsibili-ties Secretary Lane declares "that of largest and most immediate moment is the fuller and freer use of our national resources.

Speaking of the errors of the past, he says that one can not read our land laws without being struck with the determination they show that it was wisest to be quit of our lands as quickly as possible. We gave generously to railroads and to the There was no thought of creating timber barons or cattle kings, or of coal monopoly. The sooner the land got into hands other than those of the Government the better. And this generous donor was not so petty as to discriminate between kinds of lands, the uses to which they could be put, or the purposes which those might have who got them. The Secretary points out the great fortunes made by the pioneers who took advantage of this opportunity, and of the reaction which set in against this lavish liberality. Of the change in policy,

of usefulness. Lands fitted for dry farming and lands that must forever lie unused without irrigation; lands that are worthless save for their timber; lands that are rich in grasses and lands that are poor in grasses; lands underlain with the non-precious minerals essential to industry or agriculture; lands that are invaluable for reservoir or dam sites—these varieties may be multiplied, and each new variety emphasizes the fact that each kind of land has its own future and affords its own opportunity for contributing to the Nation's wealth. So there has slowly evolved in the public mind the conception of a new policy—that land should be used for that purpose to which it is best fitted, and it should be disposed of by the Government with respect to that use. To this policy I believe the West is now reconciled. The West no longer urges a return to the hazards of the 'land is land' policy. But it does ask action.

This is the watchword the most of generous development out of which Secretary Franklin K. Lane, these vast western resources. Uncle Sam now holds, he says, 56,316,410 acres of probable coal-bearing lands withdrawn from entry, outside of Alaska. For this enormous buried treasure Secretary Lane recommends the policy of leasing under a royalty system. He would open the tracts, in areas of not more than 2,600 acres, at a fixed mimimum annual royalty. By enabling operators to secure tracts of such size he feels that long-continued and economical operation would be possible, while the minimum annual royalty would prevent speculation that might hold the lands out of use. To prevent monopoly, he suggests forbidding transfer of leases except by consent of the Government and would make only one lease to any one person or group of persons. In addition, he would hold indefinitely, as a public reserve, a portion of each coal field.



HON. FRANKLIN K. LANE Secretary of the Interior, who would make carefu' use of the nation's resources.

The advantage of the leasing system he declares is that it enables an operator to put all of his capital into his working machinery without having to purchase the and. This would make it possible for a man of comparatively small means to become a coal mine operator. Secretary Lane suggests a similar plan for the development the vast oil fields that are left, as well as of the latest phosphate and potash discover-Concerning oil, he declares that the Government should do all it can to stimulate the search for new producers and to protect the prospector. Of this work he says:

A plan could readily be evolved by which anyone wishing to prospect for oil on the public lands could obtain a license from the Government to exclusively prospect a large tract of land for a period of time—perhaps two years—and in the event that oil is found in commercial quantities the Government should be paid a royalty fixed in advance. Indeed, I would not be adverse to granting such a license in unexplored country for, say, four sections of land, and in the event of discovery permitting patent to issue to the discoverer for a full section, the balance of the licensed land to remain in the Government to be leased in small parcels to other parties on a royalty basis under the more advantageous terms that could then be secured.

In line with the recommendations of Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department, Secretary Lane again emphasizes the importance to the Government of reservation of oil fields for the Navy. Commenting on the economy of the latest types of oil burning engines, he declares:

burning engines, he declares:

England's adventure in this direction will presumably force other nations into like enterprise, and yet England has no oil fields on which to draw, while we have already the largest producing fuel oil fields in the world, and others are appearing. Already we know of oil in Alaska, and within a few weeks a fine grade of oil has been found on the Quinaiet Indian Reservation in Washington. The Indian oil lands belong to the Indians, and their produce must be sold for the Indians' profit. The one sole reservation of oil lands for governments use is that in California, over the withdrawal of which litigation is now pending. Under these conditions it would seem of the highest expedience that the Government make such offers a will induce that a sufficient to make our ships independent of the world and as fully competent as their rivals.

To save the timber lands which the Government and the control of the world and as fully competent as their rivals.

To save the timber lands which the Government still owns so as to make the most out of them, Secretary Lane declares that the land and the timber ought in the future to be sold separately. He says that in the past unscrupulous men have taken advantage too often of the homestead laws to procure quarter sections of land, really of value only for their timber, and as soon as

(Continued on page 63)

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Conservation Along Right Lines

(Continued from page 62.)

they have been able to patent them, to sell them to the big lumber companies. He declares that the law should punish such bogus homesteaders as frauds, although he admits that there is now no way in which that can be done.

For the reclamation of the arid lands of the West, Secretary Lane suggests that the Government ought to spend \$100,000,000 in the next ten years to convert these desert wastes into productive farms. Failures of private enterprises he says have made it increasingly difficult to reclaim these lands without Government aid. He denies the charges that the Government reclamation service has proved a failure. Of its \$76,-000,000 of investments in these projects, he says that less than 1 per cent. is now unused and that less than 3 per cent. of the land which is served with water or ready to be served is unoccupied. He recommends, however, that the farmers who take up these lands should be given twenty years instead of ten to repay the Government. It is to make possible such an economic in-vestment of Government money in this reclamation work, that Secretary Lane declares that the immediate carrying out of his suggestions for the development of coal, nis suggestions for the development of coal, oil, phosphate, and timber holdings is imperative. The money thus secured would in this way be invested again in the states from which it comes. Being tax free, he further declares that 25 per cent. of the Government revenues of this character should be used to cooperate with state irrigation enterprises. He gives this additional reason for action:

Reservoir sites are few and becoming fewer each succeeding year. Those that may be had are resing steadily in value. So valuable, indeed, have some sites become since the institution of the Reclamation Service that projected enterprises are not now regarded as feasible, for the dependent lands which it was intended to irrigate can not make a return sufficient to pay the increased cost. And let this not be forgotten, that stored water means more than fields of alfalfa, generous orchards, and the homes of hearty husbandmen; it means power for industries, light and heat for town and farm.

This brings Secretary Lane to the con-sideration of what he declares to be "one of the most perplexing problems" of his department—the power sites. Here again he recommends immediate development, and again under public ownership. But he says that the people are not prepared immediately to put these lands to their highest use and he is in favor of preventing their utilization, "in the public interest" by private capital. His suggestion is that they should be opened to private develop-ment for an annual return upon investment and the full return of the capital." For this, he says the public should receive good service and the right to make the rates. Within a state, he says this "must be subject to regulation." Between the states, he says "federal authority must control."

For its ownership of the lands he says the Federal Government should provide that the

plant is to revert to the Government without cost at the end of fifty or sixty years, "or so much of the plant as was based on the land itself and the improvements directly attached thereto, such as reservoirs, dams, water rights and rights of way." For the distributing machinery he says the Government should agree to pay an appraised price. He also suggests the right to buy the complete plant at an appraised figure after twenty years.

For the development of the marvelous riches of Alaska, Secretary Lane has a novel and most comprehensive plan which I will discuss in an early issue of Leslie's.

A Splendid Gift to Humanity

A GIFT of \$1,400,000 from the General Education Board, founded by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, to the Johns Hopkins Medical School puts that institution on a basis of second to none in the world in carry-ing on its work. The gift will enable the Johns Hopkins so to reorganize the departments of medicine, surgery, and pediatrics that the professors and their associates in the clinic and the laboratories shall be able to devote their entire time to the work. Relieved from the necessity of active pracans of livelihood, these m be given time for original research which will undoubtedly have a tremendous effect in broadening knowledge in their respective This freedom has long been enjoyed by teachers of the underlying medical sciences—anatomy, physiology, pathology and pharmacology—but will now be enjoyed for the first time in the departments of medicine, surgery and pediatrics. In makng this gift and in endowing the Rockefeller ustitute for Medical Research, Mr. Rock-feller has rendered a service to humanity but nothing like a regular blowout which cannot be measured in money.

King Apple

N Eden at the dawn of time, To all the world's regret,
The apple tempted Mother Eve,
And lo! it tempts us yet, As mellow gilliflowers red, And pippins smooth, invite The apple-lover passing by To stop and take a bite

The greening and the Baldwin, too, And rosy Northern Spy, Bring thoughts of tasty apple-sauce, And juicy apple-pie, And apple-snow—a dainty dish— And apple-jelly clear, And apple-dumplings piping hot, To all New England dear.

Last year a youth and maiden strolled Last year a youth and maiden stro
Through orchards far from town
He climbed a tree to shake for her
The last red apple down.
Now in a cosy city flat
In wedded bliss they bide,
But every night he carries home
An apple to his bride,

The kiddie on the way to school An apple likes to munch,
The workingman is glad to find
An apple in his lunch,
For oh! of all delicious fruits
The sunny seasons bring,
The peach, the plum, the grape, the pear,
The apple is the king.

MINNA IRVING

Life Insurance Suggestions

RECENTLY I related in this column the facts about the refusal of a leading life insurance company to issue a policy to a Christian Scientist unless he would agree in case of serious illness to call in a regular physician. According to Mr. H. Cornell Wilson, of the Christian Science Committee on Publication for the State of New York, all the companies do not take a similar stand. He writes me;

stand. He writes me:

Several at least of the prominent insurance companies look upon Christian Scientists as "preferred risks," so-called. That is to say, the knowiedge on the part of the companies when he had considered the part of the company that the man is a Christian Scientist gives him a standing with some of the best companies which will, all other things being equal, secure a policy for the Scientist every time. And this notwithstanding the Christian Scientist does not agree to have recourse to mater in medica in case of serious illness. The reason for this is readily found. These organizations, as Leslie's Weekly says, are interested in keeping the death rate as low as possible. Their actuaries know full well that, given a body of people whose tendency is to live lives of purity, abstemious as to iliquors, tobacco and drugs: whose habits are being formed or reformed by a close study of the Scriptures, the death rate is certain to be low. This, be it known, is the case with Christian Scientistana fact generally acknowledged in Insurance circles, and the control of the serious control of the serious standard of the serious standard

The point I chiefly sought to enforce was that there was no religious prejudice in the rejection of the Christian Scientist as an in-surance risk. The company in question acted according to its light, and the com-panies referred to by Mr. Wilson doubtless believe that they are safe in granting policies to Christian Scientists on the same terms as to other people. Persons who lead correct lives certainly ought to be better risks, even if they will have nothing to do with doctors, than are persons who patronize doctors, but frequently violate the laws of health.

health.

P., Spreckles, Cal.: The Standard Accident of Detroit has been established for many years. It reports an increasing business and surplus.

Question, Dushore, Pa.: The Merchants Life Association of Burlington, Iowa, is in the assessment class. Simply for insurance, I do not regard this form of protection as the most satisfactory or economical for reasons frequently given.

H., Cohoes, N. Y.: Write to the President of the Aetna Life, Drawer 1341, Hartford, Conn., and ask for details in reference to its \$10 a year Combination Accident and Life Policy. This is the one, which, under certain conditions, might return over \$3.000 to the holder.

R. I., Wayne, Mich.: Agents of competing companies always endeavor to disparage those in which they are not interested. The best way is for you to write to any company you favor and ask for its answers to charges made against it and case to the company. The percentage of death losses to premium income seems unusually large and is due probably to the fact that the company is one of the oldest and has many maturing risks without a corresponding increase in the percentage of new business. There is no question as to its high standing. Inexpensive, Newark, N. J.: 1. The low cost life insurance policy to which you refer is issued by the Postal Life, 35 Nassau Street, New York. This company does its business by mail, climinating heavy commissions ordinarily paid to agents. This also explains its guaranteed 9½ per cent. dividend. 2. I could not make the company. Write to the Postal Life, giving your name, occupation, and cate of birth and ask for figures on the form of insurance that you prefer and compare them with those of the other company. 3. At your age, a policy for \$2,000 would cost you could not make a better investment.

Hermit

In the Vernacular

Bubbs-Well, how are your New Year's resolutions wearing.

Dubbs-Fine, had one little puncture,



All the world overin cottage and mansionmillions of mothers, every morning, serve Quaker Oats to children.

Not ordinary oats. They want richness and flavor. They are teaching their chil-

dren the love of oatmeal.

So legions of these mothers send thousands of miles—over lands and seas and deserts—to get luscious Quaker Oats.

Lovers of oats, of every race and clime, now send here for Quaker. Even Scotland sends here for the utmost in oatmeal.

Not a country on earth produces oat food to compare with

it, as evidenced by this world-wide demand.

Last year because of this flavor folks consumed a thousand million dishes of delicious Quaker 'Oats.



Just the Big, Luscious Flakes Just the Cream of the Oats

The reason for all is this:

Quaker Oats consists of just the rich, plump grains. From a bushel of choice oats we get but ten pounds of Quaker. All but the best are discarded.

These choice grains have the flavor. They make big, delicious flakes. And our process keeps the flavor intact.

All oats produce vim. All are Family Size energy foods with which nothing else compares.

But Quaker Oats are also delightful. Children enjoy the flavor. They are always want-

That is what it means, when you order oatmeal, to specify Quaker Oats. You get no puny grains, no poorly-flavored flakes. And you never will in Quaker.

Regular Size package, 10c

smaller cities and country trade, 25c.

Except in Far West and South,

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Sole Makers



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The Colonial, Nassau, Bahama Islands.

Long Key, 92 miles south of Miami, an ideal fishing camp with every comfort.



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Why endure the diatressing period of snow, sleet, froat and chilling winds when a day and a night from permanent June-time with surf bathing in water at a temperature of 70° and above? Just pack your grip, pick up your golf clubs and tennis racket and come right



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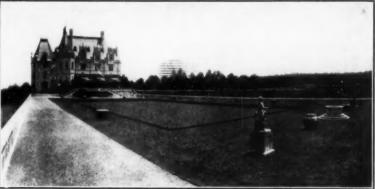


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WINTER AT THE HOME OF AN AMERICAN MILLIONAIRE

ore, the Southern home of George W. Vanderbilt, of New York, neville, N. C. The house is a chateau of French Renaissance au at Bois, France. The estate contains about 12,000 acres, and ve, known as Pisgah Forest, comprises about 120,000 acres. Te estate, and three days a week the public are allowed the pds and visiting the model dairy and barns, and of viewing the for which the estate is noted.

Leslie's Travel

Editor's Note. This department will give specific information to Leslie's readers who are planning to travel at home or abroad. It is created to meet a special need that shows itself are planning to travel at home or abroad. It is created to meet a special need that shows itself in the numerous letters that come to this office daily, asking how and when to go and what it will cost. In many cases these inquiries duplicate one another and the printed answer to one will give welcome information to others preparing to write. Special travel experts on the Leslie staff will make this page almost indispensable to the traveling public.

WHY NOT A WINTER HOLIDAY?

THE vogue of the winter vacation is Coast cars are to be taken by ferry directly conveniences as they have heretofore had in midsummer trips. The leading steamship lines have been catering to winter travel. Last year witnessed an unprecedented number of visitors to Bermuda, West Indies, the Bahamas, Cuba, and Panama Canal, and the more extended and always delightful trip to the South-American

Republics and to Egypt.

A distinguished traveler says that a trip across the Atlantic even in winter, is as restful as a stay at any pleasure resort. The plan of seeking rest by ocean voyages has become very popular with good travelers. I know of many overworked business men who take a steamer, usually a slow one, for a trip to England and return by the same boat, rested, relaxed and ready for the hardest kind of work. But there are some for whom the sea has little charm, though in these days of big boats, seasickness is

A well-known physician makes it a rule to induce his run-down patients to take as much time as they can, whether it be a week or several months in midwinter on a vacation trip, either by steamer to some near-by resort, or by rail to any of the de-lightful resting-places in the South. The splendid facilities established with connecting lines, enabling passengers from New York and other great cities in the North to remain in the same sleeper for the entire trip to Key West, and the superb hotels of Florida have turned a constantly increasing tide toward the Everglade State. From Key West to Havana is less than 100 miles, and large steamers make the trip in a few hours. Eventually the Florida East

Certainly increasing as persons are discovering that they can make winter trips with as much facility and as many of Monday will land in Havana on Wednesday afternoon in the same sleeper in which he left the North.

It is becoming more and more a habit not only of invalids but of elderly men and women—even those of moderate means who live in the trying climate of the North, to spend the winter in a warm and more equable climate, either in the United States, or abroad. Good travelers prefer the Mediterranean trip, with its wonderful attractions in the way of sight-seeing, including Gibraltar, Naples, Rome, the Riviera and the attractive antiquities of Egypt. The Pacific Coast, with ready facilities of access, (the journey from New York to Los Angeles or San Francisco can be made in four days) has peculiar attractions for those who do not care for ocean travel and who love the warmth and sunshine and blue skies of the semi-tropics. The resorts of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia or Florida are always within easy reach.

In late years the Hawaiian Islands, easy to reach from San Francisco, have been enjoying their part of the winter travel. Many make the Hawaiian Islands an incident of the delightful journey to China and Japan. Commodious steamers, with all the modern attractions of travel, in-cluding plunge baths, games among the passengers and various entertainments, make the journey across the Pacific a charming holiday. The trip around the world is now being undertaken by many who a few years ago would have regarded it as almost impossible. There never time when the winter vacationist could get more for his money than to-day.

miles, and large steamers make the trip in a few hours. Eventually the Florida East M. A. Annapolis, Md.: There are no tours to Yellowstone at this time of the year. The season opens June 15th and closes September 15th. I am sending June 15th and closes September 15th. I am sending G. Ashley, N. D.: There are many boarding places as well as the hotels in the numerous winter resorts of Florida, where one can be comfortable at reasonable rates. We are sending you a list are asonable rates. We are sending you a list are asonable rates. We are sending you a number of other pamphlets on Florida.

H. Fort Smith, Ark.: If you could postpone your trip through the South until February, you could take in the historic Mardi Gras at New Orleans, benching the Worleans is \$17.50. From there you can go by rail or boat to Tampa. Via the Gulf and Southern S. S. to Tampa the passage is \$17.50. From tharpout and the properties of the Southern Scholley of the Southern Scholley

For Young Men About Town The best kind of hot drink -- Bouillon. And the best bouillon is made by dropping an Armour's Bouillon Cube into a cup of hot water, Beef and veketable flavor co Buffets, Drug Stores and Grocers everywhere For Free Samples, Address Dept. 540, Armour and Company, Chicago. Armour's Couillon Cubes

Short of Names for Streams

California is certainly not particular about the names of its streams. According to the "Gazetteer of Surface Waters" of According that State, issued by the United States Geological Survey, California lays claim to five Deadman's Creeks, ten Dog Creeks, two Humbug Creeks, two Jackass Creeks, five "Lost" streams, and two Mad Rivers. Bear, Bear Canyon, and Bear Trap are applied to thirty-six water bodies, and there are five Grizzly Creeks. There are fifteen Coyote water bodies, five Lion Creeks, two Wildcat, one Cat, and two Gatos (Cat, Spanish) Creeks; one Skunk Creek, nine Deer Creeks, one Rabbit, two Quail, two Dog, and one Scorpion Creek. There are also ten Devil and two Diablo Creeks, but the Saints, male and female (San and Santa), cover a dozen pages of the gazetteer. There is also a Poison Creek and a dozen Snake and Rattlesnake Creeks. The fish are rep-resented in a page full of Eel Rivers, several Fish Creeks, and Sardine Creek. O. F. S.

SKIN CLEARED By Simple Change in Food.

It has been said by a physician that most diseases are the result of indigestion. There's undoubtedly much truth in the statement, even to the cause of many unsightly eruptions, which many suppose can be removed by applying some remedy on the outside.

on the outside.

By changing her food a Kan. girl was relieved of an eczema which was a great annoyance to her. She writes:

"For five months I was suffering with an eruption on my face and hands which our doctor called eczema and which caused me a great deal of inconvenience. The suffering was almost unbegrable.

me a great deal of inconvenience. The suffering was almost unbearable.

"The medicine I took only gave me temporary relief. One day I happened to read somewhere that eczema was caused by indigestion. Then I read that many persons had been relieved of indigestion by eating Grape-Nuts.

"I decided to try it. I liked the taste of the food and was particularly pleased to notice that my digestion was improving and that the eruption was disappearing as if by magic. I had at last found in this great food, something that reached my trouble.

my trouble.

"When I find a victim of this affliction I remember my own former suffering and advise a trial of Grape-Nuts food

Name

lvise a trial of orange.

of medicines."
e given by Postum Co., Battle
Mich. Read "The Road to Wellin pkgs. "There's a Reason." Creek, Mich. I ville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. re genuine, true, and full of human

Bonds That Are Safest to Buy

FOR many years the term "Bond" typified the best in the field of investment, carrying with it the idea of stability, secur-ity and integrity and offering to the investor a safe means for the employment of surplus funds. Bond issues should bear a true relation to the value of the properties on which they are issued, so that in case of foreclosure the holders might become the actual owners of properties at all times equal in value to their bonded indebtedness. such a case the bondholder is amply secured and confident of the return of his investment.

It is deplorable that the financially aristo-cratic title of "Bond" is losing its former significance through its prostitution by unscrupulous promoters who use it as a catch word to inveigle the uninitiated. These have been quick to recognize the opportunity for profit attached to the use of the word "Bond" and have exploited it by foisting all kinds of "Security," either partly or wholly unsecured, on the investor as "In-vestment Bonds." In this connection the word "guaranteed" adds to the deception making it appear that this so-called bond carries a double security.

The process of issuing bonds secured by a so-called equity which equity is created by placing a fictitious valuation on property, or one which discounts the possible rise in value for years to come, is a system of high finance which should be exposed. The guarantee of such a security by a company of little or no financial responsibility does not add to its value though it increases its selling advan-

There is no law at present, unfortunately, to prevent bonds secured by questionable equities from being offered under the title of mortgage bonds: this does not signify, that, they are a first mortgage on any real property. Should foreclosure become necessary the bond owner would find himself forced to buy in the property to save his investment. It is against this class of invest-ment we wish to warn our readers.

well-secured first mortgage is the world's premier investment, but such a mortgage fails to measure up to the stand-ard implied in the title of "bonds" when it is not a first lien on the property it represents.

Life on Venus and Mars

(Continued from page 54)

atmosphere to be active, we must hold that the rest are also at work, developing crystals, all manner of chemical bodies, and the various forms of life, as on the Earth. whether the forms of life are higher or lower in the scale of development than on our globe cannot yet be determined.

Altogether I am inclined to think that Venus has a variety of life, animal and vegetable, comparable with that of our own globe, while Mars has much less of the animal and vegetable kingdom, owing to the rarity of its air and the small amount of ater on the planet.

It need scarcely be pointed out that a rocky globe such as our Moon, devoid of both water and air, is also devoid of life. The planet Mercury is so much like our Moon that it is not habitable. The great planets Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune are largely gaseous, and at high temperature, and also not habitable.

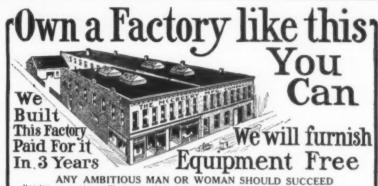
This leaves our Solar System with three

lanets,-Venus, the Earth and Marswhich are habitable; and as on the same ratio about a billion other habitable worlds xist in the depths of the firmament, we may be very sure that life is a general phenom-enon of Nature. If fact life seems to be the bloom of the Universe, developing wherever the stars are shining in the depths of the Milky Way; and thus we are a part of the great Order of the Creation established by the Deity, and no mere accident due to a mistake made by the operation of blind forces acting without purpose.

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-The Spatula



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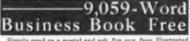
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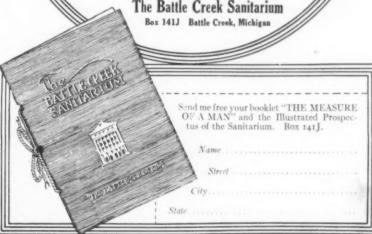


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"The Live Wire"

By ROLF ARMSTRONG

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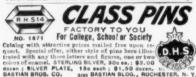
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In the World of Womankind

By KATE UPSON CLARK

Editor's Note—This department will be devoted to the use and the profit, and especially to the pleasure of all womankind and particularly of girls,—all kinds of girls, rich and poor, plain and pretty, gay and grave, wise and otherwise,—and they are invited to read it, contribute to it nd comment upon it, approving or disapproving as they see fit. Their letters will always be carefully read and considered. They can reach Mrs. Clark quickly by addressing her care of Women's Department, Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Correspondents are requested to give their names and addresses, not for publication, but as a token of good faith.

regarding a recent test made by a prominent editor regarding the benefits of a college education. The girls in this test did not come out so well as the boys. But if the girls didn't write nor spell nor compose nor punctuate as well as the boys, why they didn't, and there is no use of get-ting "mad" about it.

At the bottom of the marked faults of these letters, in a mechanical way, lies the failure of the modern teacher in the primary and the secondary school to emphasize the importance of externals in writing a letter. Every editor knows that the very best articles are often ill-spelled, and if they are not typewritten, are sometimes presented in a very bad hand. As for their punctuation,

they often have very little.

For years some of us have been expostulating with our young people about their poor handwriting. "Why should we bother about it?" has been their usual reply, "We shall have typewriters at hand." Consequently, their chirography has too often been worse at nineteen than it was at nine. The daily pages, have demoralized the The daily papers have demoralized the grammar of all of us, to say nothing of the magazines. We talk and write in the poster or impressionist manner. Besides, a great deal too much has been made of "individuality," and of "character" in handwriting. First, legibility; second, sightliness;

should be the endeavor in handwriting, and let the "character" and the "individuality" take care of themselves. If you wish to devise a signature hard to forge, that is another thing; but one's everyday hand-writing should be plain, and as good-looking as one can make it. The art of writing a neat, legible, well-punctuated, correctly ex-pressed and spelled letter should belong to every high school graduate, much more to every college graduate; and the thanks of the community are due to those who are testing and trying to improve our methods of education; but they must remember that the letter-style is properly more loose and conversational than any other, and therefore should not be criticized in just the same way

As for the test mentioned, we may perhaps be justified in concluding that the discourteous 1426 students out of the 1825 from whom letters were expected, were possibly among those whose letters would have done most credit to their respective colleges. The courteous ones may not have been as busy as the others. As for the 100 letters from the girl-graduates, they, too, formed hardly a fair test. Let somebody try one that shall be more thorough.

Woman's Trials in the Orient A TOUCHING story of Woman's Work, of a

little East Indian girl and her intuitive and half-unconscious fight for freedom. To read such stories, so modern yet so barbaric, should make our girls realize more fully than ever their privilege as natives of a land in which girls are respected, and are being

more and more so as the years go by.

This little Laxmibai was brought up in Poona. Every day she helped her parents as they washed and worshipped their five brass household gods, a stone god and a sil-She was betrothed at three years of age and married at nine. Then she went to live with her mother-in-law, "to learn her ways and do her bidding." Then two Bible women came to her town and she heard them talk. She was fascinated.

The harsh mother-in-law hated Christians and forbade her to go to their meetings; but she had to take her watervessel on her head many times each day and go some distance for water. When she heard that the Bible women were in town, she managed to have to go for water many and hear them. She was beaten, starved, shut up in dark rooms, but she kept the faith. Her husband and all but two of girl is not 'efficient'! her six children died, and Laxmibai was free -that is, free to run away,-which she did, taking with her her little girl, whom nobody but her mother cared for, being "only a girl." The missionaries received and sheltered them.

Learn to Write Well Some girls have expressed Write Well Some girls have expressed Manners I'm this rage for hauteur and Manners I'm this rage for thoughtful matron "are we not losing sight of simplicity? At the reception, I watched a dozen different women, all wonderfully clad, and all moving through the rooms with a sort of self-conscious air, which said as plainly as words, 'I am the grand Mrs. de Montmorency, and very superior. Behold me, bow down and be afraid.' Time was," she continued, "when I should have been supersome with

"when I should have been overcome with awe and admiration at the lofty bearing of these lordly ladies; but I can see now that it is the manner which puts everyone in your presence at ease that is really the 'grand manner.' It is ill-bred to try to make peo-It is ill-bred to try to make people feel that you are more important than they are. Are we bringing up our girls to realize this?"

A Modern "MIRIAM, I believe, could College Girl make a beautiful ball-dress out of a rag-bag," said one of Miriam's enthusiastic classmates.
"Once she wanted to go to a party and her
clothes were in tatters, so she went into town and bought some ten-cent white stuff, ripped off some trimming from an old thing that she had, and with nothing to cut with except a pair of manicure scissors, made herself a perfect dream of a gown. Her mother was sure that Miriam had spent so much time on her clothes, that she wouldn't pass her 'midyear's.' She declared that Miriam's

and went through flying."
"Miriam really has more than her share complained another classmate ely. "She is a perfect beauty, gifts," affectionately. "She is a perfect beauty, carries herself like a queen, has the simplest and most charming manners, dances su-perbly, is one of the best students in the lass and can turn her hand to almost anything. Last year she was invited to three college commencements. Her father is a minister, and pretty strict. So when wrote home about it, the answer came back quick, 'No, dear daughter. Your mother and I feel that you have already had too

passion for society was going to ruin her scholarship, but she crammed extra hard

much gayety this year. We are worrying for fear your scholarship is far behind.' "But' dear daughter' went to the dean, and got a certificate of her scholarship which was enough to make any parent's heart leap for joy. Miriam sent this right on to her father. He wrote a mild approval, but enclosed a note from her mother, said that she had been worried over Miriam's physical condition lately, and was sure that going to so many commencement affairs would 'do her up' completely. Quickly that girl secured from the college physician a fine certificate of health, and word went by the first mail to that effect to papa and

mamma.

"They replied that they were charmed to hear that 'dear daughter' was so well, but really the one commencement gown which she already had, with the street-suits, summersilks and dimities needed, not to mention hats and et ceteras, for her regular college functions, was all that they could afford. They simply could not let her go. Miriam hung out a notice that kimonos would be made promptly in her room for \$1.50 apiece, and shirt-waists, plain, for \$2. There was a perfect stream of girls going there for the next fortnight. By that time Miriam had cleared over forty dollars and had paid for the sewing-machine she had had to hire, and had kept up her lessons all right.

"That was in May, but by the middle of June Miriam had made herself three lovely new gowns, half-a-dozen waists and two fine hats, and had bought herself shoes and gloves 'to burn'—and still she had money left to pay her fare to Princeton and Camtimes more than usual, and she would stop bridge, and she did not have to ask for one cent until she got home at the very end of

"Oh, yes! Miriam became engaged that summer and was married just after we graduated, but there were plenty more in our splendid class that were nearly as capable as Miriam. Do tell people that we Oh, blessed America! How little we ap- college girls are not so terribly inferior to preciate our happy lot as women, in living our dear grandmothers, as a good many here!

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Our Gibraltar of the Pacific

(Continued from page 56)

magnificent naval base at Pearl Harbor, where the dry-dock problem has been a serious one and for a time threatened the abandonment of a naval station there. Despite the croakings of pessimists who declare the dock site the traditional resting-place of a shark god of the Hawaiians, who is protesting against the breaking up of its lair, the naval officers on Oahu declare the dock will be built. The naval station is almost finished. The seven great industrial buildings, in which the repair plant for the fleets will soon be installed, are ready. The administra-tion building and officers' quarters are prepared for occupancy. The streets, sewer and water systems have been established. No naval base will be built under the The dredging of the channel from the open sea to the Pearl Harbor lochs, which spread out fleur-de-lis-like, was a undertaking, next in importance to the digging of the Panama Canal, and through now may steam the dreadnoughts of the Navy and all anchor in the splendid, deep, spacious rendezvous, which was recommended as a base by American naval officers since the early forties. There the marines will be accommodated ashore, a thousand sea soldiers to be maintained as a reserve should warships require extra men.

To-day the sunset guns of Pearl Harbor mark the closing of the day upon the civilized world, just as the sunrise guns on the Island of Guam mark the first militant greeting to Old Sol, for the Hawaiian group s nearest the 360th Meridian on one side, and Guam on the other.

With eight of the greatest mortars ever built, guarding Honolulu and Oahu at Diamond Head; two fourteen-inch rifled guns at Fort DeRussy, and lesser calibers at Fort Armstrong; with two twelve-inch rifled guns and fourteen mortars at Pearl Harbor, with swift moving cavalry, light field artillery, biplanes, and active infantry, which know every foot of mountain and shore line, Oahu is now prepared to defend the United States. The baby has grown and is now capable of caring for its foster parent.

Has there been danger? Japan's attitude became critical during the discussion of the California anti-Japanese legislation and the later proposed Japanese-Mexican alliance. The Hawaiian Islands with their eighty-thousand Japanese laborers, thou-sands of whom have fought in Japan's battles and are trained soldiers suddenly leaped into prominence as a military center. The Government at Washington finally realized that the Hawaiian Islands formed the strategic center of military and naval operations in guarding the Pacific Coast, and plans which had been laid aside were dusted off, re-signed and the whole machinery of Army and Navy set in motion to make up for lost time.

Japan has coveted the Hawaiian Islands. When the Islands were an independent Republic, and the handful of Americans who overthrew the Hawaiian monarchy were holding it a Republic without an army or navy and were hoping for an American protectorate, Japan asked for equal citizen rights at the ballot box. It was denied them and the Japanese commissioner took his own life in the characteristic Japanese manner. Captain, afterwards Admiral, Captain, Togo, hero of the Japanese-Russian war, appeared off the harbor of Honolulu one day in the latter '90's in a warship to demand an indemnity because a Japanese subject had been mishandled. A refusal meant the training of the Naniwa's guns upon the city and the landing of Japanese bluejackets and the raising of the Sunrise flag over the former palace of the monarchy. The Republic paid the money and the Hawaiian flag remained up.

Japan covets the Hawaiian Islands as it wants the Philippines. There was a time when the Hawaiian Islands could have been easily taken. Now, a Gibraltar could more easily be invested than Oahu. And unless an Asiatic power can capture a coaling station midway the Pacific, an attack on our Western coast-line is out of the question.

Funston, "the Man of the Hour," has been in the saddle. There is no rust on the coast guns. There is ammunition in the arsenals and food in the storehouses. Oahu is prepared to fight. Another nation's opportunity to strike a telling blow passed by several weeks ago. The sword The sword of the Samurai can now be met by true and tried American sabers. A hostile fleet cannot now pass by the front or the back door of Hawaii to strike the Pacific Coast. The arming of the last territory of the United States has justified the gigantic

The Island of Oahu is impregnable.



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W. L. MOODY, 3d W. L. MOODY, 3d President of the American Bank & Trust Company of Galveston Tex. He is only about 29 years old and many say he is the youngest chief ex-ecutive of a bank in the United States. He comes from a line of bankers. W. L. Moody, Sr., is president of the Moody Bank at Galveston and W. L. Moody, Ir., heads the City National Bank, of Galveston.



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Cashier of the Elizabeth (III.)
State Bank, one of many capable women in the United States who are successful as bankers. She was among the chief organizers of the institution which she serves, and is its leading spirit and is very efficient. Miss Nash is a believer in conservative banking and favors strictest super-



L. E. STEVENS L. E. STEVENS
President of the Century Savings Bank of Des Moines, Iowa, who was recently elected president of the Chamber of Commerce in that city and also was chosen to head the Des Moines Clearing House Association. He is popular among the bankers of his section and has taken an active interest in the affairs of the State and national associations.

Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

Notice.—Subscribers to Leslie's Weekly at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full cash subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, are placed to what is known as 'Jasper's Preferred Les.—Subscribers and the subscribers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to 'Jasper,' Financial Editor, Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Ave., New York.

WE have gone too far and too fast.
That is what's the matter with the business of this country today. That is the trouble with Wall Street. Bankers realized this situation long before some of our business men did. The politicians never find out what the trouble is until it threatens to interfere with their power at the ballot box, but they are finding it out now.

The elections next fall may change the

complexion both of the House and the Sen-ate at Washington. The politicians know that hard times always mean a change in the government, as far as the people can make it, so every Congressman who expects to be elected, no matter how radical a muckraker he has been, no matter how much of a trust buster or railroad smasher he has proved himself to be by his votes in Congress, is now anxious to be regarded as on the conervative side-anxious to stem the tide of distrust and to prevent the further recession of prosperity. The politician is a wise

One of the most prominent financiers of New York City in a recent letter to me said: 'It seems to me that we have gone too far in trusting to the advice of the inexpert-I might also say of those who have been proved incompetent." I agree with his con-clusion and so do thoughtful people everywhere. It is no wonder that a halt is being called on further attacks on our industries and our railroads and that even the shippers, in the face of declining business, are willing to agree to a slight advance in freight rates.

I note that Vice-President Marshall, to whom some very radical utterances have been credited, is now in agreement with other prominent Democrats like Senator Simmons of North Carolina and many Northern and Western men, that the country should be given a rest and business a chance to recu perate now that the Tariff and Banking Reform bills have been enacted. Mr. Mar-shall says: "My personal opinion is that this is all the Democratic party ought to undertake now. These two new laws are enough. Let's wait and see how they work out. There is no need for anti-trust legislation at this time." President Wilson's latest statement is reassuring and this is the reason why renewed confidence is being felt in business circles.

It is better not to talk too much about liever in the protective policy, though I am law of supply and demand.

not a partisan. Our economic questions If President Wilson maintains a friendly

its heaviest contracts on the Panama

that they would do the work cheaper. Germany does not help to support our Government and our own people feel that they are entitled, even at a higher price, to bid for the Government's work. The workmen in our tin factories have also been stirred by the recent importations of tin plate from the factories in Wales.

I remember when it was proposed to put a protective duty on tin plate. ment against it was to the effect that it was impossible to establish a tin plate industry in the United States. But it was done, and thousands of American workmen are employed in our tin industry. Whether they will continue to find employment or not under a reduced tariff. let the future decide.

We are bound to lose some of our indus trial energy because of a lower tariff. shall we make up this difference? Th an easy way to give a new impulse to American prosperity. Let the railroads be empowered by the Interstate Commerce Commission to increase their freight rates to a degree commensurate with the increased cost of labor and materials. Then the whole industrial situation will be quickened. The railroads stand ready to spend a billion dollars a year for the next five years in longpostponed and very necessary improve-ments, extensions, repairs, and replace-ments. This is at the rate of \$3,000,000 a day! At least 70 per cent. of this would be spent for wages. What would this mean to the workingmen, the business men, the shopkeepers and the professional men in this

I hope every reader of my department who is anxious for good times will take the trouble to write a letter to his member of Congress or to see him personally on this congress of to see film personally on this subject, or better yet, write a letter to the Interstate Commerce Commission, in Washington, and ask for fair play and a square deal for the railroads. Let us all get together on this issue of Prosperity and make a fight for it. Don't leave it to others. Let ach one act for himself.

This is too big a country for us to feel hopeless as to its future. It has too many natural resources still undeveloped. It has a people honest, patriotic and true at heart. They mean to do right by each other. mean to give fair play to invested capital and fair wages to the workingmen. They may be misled for a time by selfish demagogues, but they are fast learning that a demagogue never filled a pay envelope and never will.

We shall have good times again and Wall Street will feel the thrill of its own kind of "new freedom" from those who have been attacking it unjustly from all sides.

Wall Street offers the one great public market for the purchase and sale of securi-To wipe it out would be to upset hard times. We need words of encourage-ment rather than of discouragement, but we the people as any other of its markets where something that has become as necessary for cannot close our eyes to the slump in busi- the products of the farm, the factory, the ness manifested in every direction. My dairy, the cotton, the wheat and corn fields readers know that I have always been a be- can be disposed of at prices regulated by the

should not be looked upon from the partisan attitude toward the large industries and the standpoint, but wholly from the view of the public good. railways that are obeying the law, business conditions will be bound to improve and A good many workingmen are complain- those who buy securities, especially the choice ing because the Government awarded some ones, will be assured of a good return, while

(Continued on page 69.)

INVESTMENTS

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Write for the Investors' Magazine and Circular No. 557B S.W. STRAUS & Co.

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asper's Hints to Money-Makers

se who pick up the low-priced speculative res, and especially the industrials, and them patiently will have every hope of

od profit. leanwhile I ask every reader who bees in maintaining an organization of irity holders, whether of bonds or stocks, oin in the movement to make the influe of the investor felt in our legislative ncils. It will be a pleasure to have every ler of this department who is the owner stocks or bonds enrolled on my list as others of a protective association. To end I invite signatures to the coupon ch follows:

Street No.....

State.

F., Tulsa, Okla: The Harrington Mining Co., of Arizona, is reported in the Copper Hand Book as "idle some years and apparently moribund."

D., Port Townsend, Wash.: Investments in new enterprises which have yet to establish their commercial success are obviously speculative rather than "safe."

H., Aiken, S. C.: In the present condition of the iron market Great Northern Ore is not active, but I think better of it to hold patiently than I do of American Can common.

M., Ypsi, Mich.: I am unable to report on the financial standing of firms or indi-riduals. That business belongs peculiarly to the mercantile agencies. Be very care-ul how you trade with people whom you

ful how you trade with people whom you do not know.

E., London, O.: I do not advise the purchase of Boulder Tungsten Production Company stock if you are seeking an investment. It is decidedly speculative. Better buy something listed on the stock exchanges and for which a ready market can be found in case you wish to realize.

W. R. F., Jersey: Washington Oil is one of the Standard Oil stocks selling around 50 of late. All Standard Oil stocks have been in demand recently and I think are still a purchase in view of the prosperous condition of the industry, though a general depression in business would be felt in this line as in every other.

depression in business would be felt in this line as in every other."

D., New York: New Haven & Hartford was for many years regarded as a choice investment. It is a great railroad but overextended. Under President Elliott, it will recover its lost ground. I doubt if it will sell much lower. Pennsylvania has always been regarded as an attractive stock and is largely held by investors. Under conditions of ordinary prosperity it should be able to continue its dividends.

II., Philadelphia: I. After such a prolonged period of depression, the market is fairly entitled to show greater strength. Earnings of American Ice, if continued this year on the scale of last year, will justify the

aron the scale of last year, will justify the yment of a dividend. 2. For the present would not be advisable to sell your low iced stocks, but when you can do so with loss, take advantage of the opportunity d put the proceeds in a good dividend

ver.

... Pulaski, N. Y.: "A safe investment" plies a well-seasoned security, fully proted by real values behind it. This can rely be said of the stock of an enterprise sending largely for its success on the siness acumen of one or two managers uliarly adapted to a certain field of ration. Stocks listed on the exchanges rays offer better opportunities and are re desirable because a ready market can

ways offer better opportunities and are ore desirable because a ready market can found for them in case of emergency. Oil Stock, Denver: The recent rise in the company stock, generally known Texas Oil, has followed the statement at an enormous gas well has been struck the company's property affording sufficient fuel to run its refineries at Port Arthure oil business has been very profitable of and the Texas Company, with its wells, meries and pipe lines, has been sharing this prosperity. Its last report showed nings of nearly 25 per cent. on the stock tyear. It has been paying 7 per cent. ently; formerly it paid 10 per cent. I led attention to the opportunities this ently; formerly it paid 10 per cent. I led attention to the opportunities this ick presented when it sold around 90. this writing it is around 130. The 6 cent convertible bonds of the company, ling around par, still look attractive. The properties of the company of the company of the convertible into stock at 150.

New York, January 8, 1914.

SPECIAL CIRCULARS OF INFORMATION

Merchant, Denver, Colo.: A very excellent skly financial review is published by J. S. Bache Jo., bankers, 42 Broadway, New York. Any of readers can have a copy regularly without was by writing to Bache & Co. for it.

Safe Bonds, Providence, R. I.: The safest \$100 bonds of course are those issued by Government. The Panama Canal 3's are not recommended, because they pay less than 3 per cent. The bonds of the Republic of Cubs can be bought to pay something over 5 per cent. Write to Sutro Bros. & Cobankers, 44 Pine Street, New York, for information of the property of the safe of t

Standard Oil, Jacksonville, Fla.; Ohio Oil is on of the former subsidiaries of the Standard Oil Conpany. So is Washington Oil. Ohio Oil has recently been selling around 146, and Washington around 50. Information about any Standard O stocks can be had by writing to Slattery & Co., 4 Exchange Place, New York City, who make a specialty of these securities.

Professor, Atlanta, Ga.: Some Standard Oil stocks give you 7 per cent. or 8 per cent. dividends or better. A good many investors are putting some of their funds in high-class industrials of this character. Interesting information in reference to the oil stocks is published in the Standard Oil Booklet. Write to J. Hathaway Pope & Co., 20 Broad Street, New York, for a free copy.

New York, for a free copy.

Larger Income. Toledo, O.: The reason whigher rates of interest are offered in comparative newer sections of the country is because the duand for money is greater there than in the we settled East. I see no reason why you should nput a part of your funds in these investments if y absolutely must increase your income. The beway is to write to the parties who offer these high rates and examine into their references carefull Any local banker will probably give you a fair jud ment concerning them.

Anxious, Lowell, Mass.; You can buy excellent bonds exempt from the Federal income tax that will nest almost 5 per cent. and that can always be readily sold. On bonds of this kind you need not report to the Government regarding your income or ownership as the coupons are collected without requiring you to file the customary declaration. A. B. Lead, Co., Investment Securities, 149 Broadway, New York, are specially recommending a bond of this character. Write to them and ask for particulars of the "Offering No. J-62."

Character. Write to them and ask for particulars of the "Offering No. J-62."

Doctor, Chicago, Ill.: I see no reason why your plan of giving preference to \$100 bonds so as to have a variety of investments, instead of putting all your money in one or two kinds of securities, should not prove satisfactory. You can put some of your funds into first mortgage 6 per cent. real estate bonds, and get an excellent list of such bonds, in denominations of from \$100 to \$5000, by writing to S. W. Straus & Co., Mortgage & Bond Bankers, Straus Bidg., Chicago, or I Wall St., New York. Ask for their "Circular No. 557A."

Clerk, Detroit, Mich.: There is no reason why you should not begin to be an investor if you can set aside \$5 or \$10 a month, for by paying \$10 down and \$5 a month, you can soon become the owner of a your interest, so that while you sleep this bond will carn you almost 2 cents a day. By beginning early to invest your money you will have something laid satie for a rainy day. You will be surprised to notice how your income will grow. Write to Sheldon & Sheldon, 35 Broadway, New York, for their \$100 Bond Bookiet No. 25.

Good Profit, New Orleans, La.: 1. The rise in

Good Profit, New Orleans, La.: 1. The rise in Texas Co., or "Texas Oil," as it is generally known, has been accelerated by an offer to the shareholders by certain parties of an opportunity to sell to advantage, possibly at 150. It is said that a foreign company which is opposing the Standard Oil would like to secure control of Texas Co. 2. The oil stocks have been regarded not as permanent investments, but as profitable apeculations. 3. You can buy one share or more of any stock. Write to John Muir & Co., specialists in Odd Lots, 74 Broadway, for a copy of their "Free Booklet 4A" on Odd Lot Investments.

A Co-operative Failure

THE Home Club, 11-15 East 45th St., New York, backed by social and financial leaders, failed after the expenditure of more than \$1,000,000. It was a cooperative apartment club, the idea being to meet the requirements of home life without the responsibility of housekeeping nor the cramped conditions of an apartment hotel. The two lower floors of the ninestory building were provided with all the appointments of a first-class club. There was a large dining-room sufficient to accommodate all the families of the house. Each apartment also had a dining-room, but no kitchen, and the residents could dine either publicly or privately. Despite all the com-forts offered, the scheme collapsed. It is always difficult to make a co-operative project measure up to expectations. Co-operative housekeeping tending, as it would, to destroy the privacy of the family, does not deserve to succeed. Any scheme which would help to preserve or to increase the privacy and individuality of family life would be more desirable.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons



Mas. Lillie Devereux
Blare, a noted worker in
the cause of woman suffrage, an orator and author,
died at Englewood, N. J.,
December 30, 1913, aged
80. Mrs. Blake was a strikingly handsome woman.
She was a contributor to
LESILE'S WEEKLY and
other publications and
other publications and
other publications. For many
years ahe was one of the
most prominent leaders
among the woman suffraamong the woman suffraamong the woman suffragists in the United State

The late Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake.

Dr. Weir Mitchell, the famous author and physician, died at Philadelphia January 4, in his 84th year. He wrote "Hugh Wynne" and many other popular novels, and was a poet of unusual merit. He also published numerous medical works and he had an international reputation as an authority on nervous diseases.

George Henry Torney, Surgeon General of the United States Army, died at Washington, D. C., December 28, 1913, aged 65. He saw rigorous services in the Philipplines and Cuba. Empenos Menellik of Abyssinia was officially announced on December 22, 1913, to have died at Addis Abeba, Abyssinia, aged 69. Menelik became famous because of the successful war he waged against Italy.

QUEEN SOPHIA OF SWEDEN, widow of King Oscar II, died at Stockholm, Dec. 30, 1913, in her 78th year. During the reign of Oscar and Sophia the Swedish court was one of the most delightful in all Europe.



Copr. Life Pub. Co.



What Is Happening Here?

Not much. The lady is only acting on the principle of making the most of a good thing while she has it. She is obeying a perfectly natural impulse. Others feel that way

will also issue a genuine Humorous Number (coming in April) thus sustaining its claim of being the leading humorous weekly in America. See current issues of Life or send a two-cent stamp for copy of Miniature Life, full of jokes and pictures—any address.

Enclosed find One Dollar (Canadian \$1.13, Foreign \$1.26). Send Life for three months to

Open only to new subscribers; no subscription renewed at this rate.

LIFE, 14 West 31st Street, New York

One Year \$5.00. (Canadian \$5.52, Foreign \$6.04) A

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News of the Time Told in Pictures





WONDERFUL PHOTOGRAPH OF A DREADNOUGHT IN The basket masts and funnels of the U. S. S. "Florida" plunging into a mountain wave. The "Utah" and has not been retouched in any wav



MAKHAL LAW
Miss Fern Hobbs, private setary to the Governor of Oreg
who required only an hou
oust the mayor and counc
Copperfield, Ore., close the



MICHIGAN MINERS BURYING THEIR DEAD

A part of the funeral procession of the 74 victims of the Italian Hall Christmas disaster at Calumet, Mich. The tragedy was the work of an unknown man who raised the cry of "Fire!" when there was none.



AND NOW IT IS THE AEROPLANE SHOW!
A general view of the Grand Palais at Paris, France, during the Fifth International Exhibition of Aerial Locomotion, which closed on Christmas Day. Among all the exhibitors there was but one English machine entered, and only one from America.





ONE WOE UPON ANOTHER'S HEELS!



THE ATLANTIC PLAYS HAVOC WITH THE JERSEY COAST

Destruction of the breakwater and board-walk at Seabright, N. J., during a gale which caused a loss of \$1,000,000 and made over 100 people homeless. The coast all the way from New York to Atlantic City was pounded by the terrific waves and many costly summer homes were undermined and toppied over.

Leslie's Fifty Years Ago

Illustrations, News Items and Comment Printed in the Stirring Days of 1864

Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, issues of January, 1864, and copyrighted

January, 1864

The number of immigrants landing in New York in 1863, was 155,223; of which 92,681 were from Ireland, 38,236 from Germany, 18,262 from England and 1,944 from Scotland. Last year the whole number was 76,306; increase this year, 78,917, or more than 100 per cent.

The charter of the Albany City Bank, Erastus Corning, president, expired on the 31st Dec., and the bank was reorganized under the general banking law, with the same stockholders and officers. It was chartered in 1834, has divided regularly 4 per cent, semi-annually, and closes 80 per cent. surplus.

DER

Jenny Lind has lost her voice. This was so painfully evident to herself in her singing lately in London, that it was with difficulty the director persuaded her to complete her programme.

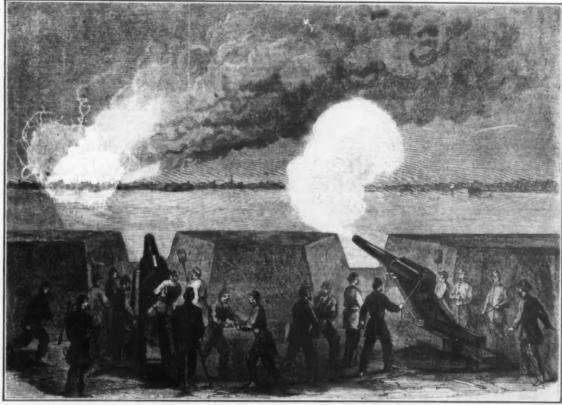
The Worcester, (Mass.) Transcript notices the marriage of Sergeant Plunkett, of the 21st, Massachusetts, to Miss Nellie Lorrimer, of that city. Sergeant Plunkett is the gallant soldier who lost both arms at Fredericksburg while bearing the flag of his regiment in front, after six men had been successively shot down under its folds.

Surgeon C. D. White of the navy, while at Wilmington last week, on his way to Baltimore, dropped his revolver, the ball in which being discharged by the fall, entered the calf of his leg, penetrating to the bone. He coolly made two incisions in his leg with his knife, extracted the bullet, sewed up the wound and took the next train for Baltimore.

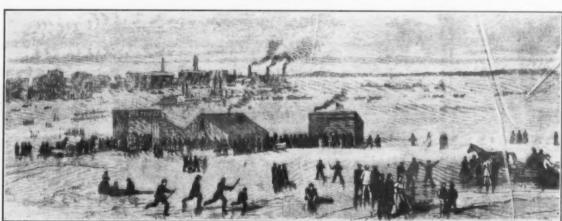
The night Patti, the American cantatrice, appeared for the first time in Madrid, the price paid for seats all through the house was 900 francs.

The Herald says that Gen. Grant, when he was first a cadet at West Point, was subjected to so many practical jokes by his associates, that at a parade one day, when another had been played upon him, he stripped off his coat, challenged the Captain of his company who, accepting it, was soundly thrashed; then the First Lieuenant, who shared the sume, and the the second Lieutenant, who was also licked rant then offered to ght the entire commany, one by one; this enerous offer was defined, but no more ractical jokes were layed upon the hero Shiloh

Mr. Anthony Trolope has announced a ew serial under the tle of "Can You orgive Her?"



UNION GUNS SETTING THE CITY OF CHARLESTON ON FIRE
A sketch by "Leslie's" special artist, W. T. Crane, showing the artillery of General Gillimore hurling shells into the city of Charleston. These shells were loaded with Greek fire and twenty of them were landed in the warehouse district of the city. A disastrous fire was the result.



WINTER SPORTS ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT ST. LOUIS FIFTY YEARS AGO
The St. Louis "Democrat" reported that the river was frozen over and covered with skaters; the ice was so solid that loaded wagons crossed the river in safety. A small village of dram-shops and gambling-hells had sprung up on the Vine Street road, to accommodate those who flocked to the river front for the unusual sports.



TERRIFIC SNOWSTORM ON THE WESTERN PRAIRIES, WITH A BLOCKADED TRAIN
A sketch on the Michigan Central, near Calumet, showing a New Year's train caught in the blizzard between stations. The cars
had only a single stove each and the passengers had to get out and collect wood to keep from freezing. Similar blockades were
common on all the Western roads.

January, 1864

The annual renting of pews in Plymouth Church (the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's), took place on the 4th Jan. There was a large attendance, and the bidding was spirited. The highest premium paid was \$200, by Mr. Horace Clafflin, the next highest was \$180, at which several were sold. The premium on about 70 pews ranged from \$200 to \$100, being about 50 per cent. of last year. Pews which last year brought \$25, now sold for from \$40 to \$50. The annual rental of the pews is about \$10,000. The premium in 1863 was \$10,034. This year the premium will reach from \$20,000 to \$25,000. Nearly all the pews were disposed of.

The cold in the south-western parts has been excessive. On Island No. to several soldiers were frozen to death; also, several at Cairo. The snow storms have been very severe. The Mississippi River has been closed, and the Ohio very much incommoded with ice.

W. M. Thackeray, the well known author, was found dead in his bed on the 24th Dec.; the cause of his death effusion on the brain. He was born in Calcutta in 1811, of English parents. He was educated an artist, but abandoned that pursuit for literature. His principal works are Esmond, Pendennis, Vanity-Fair, the Virginians, The Newill be chiefly remembered for his Snob Papers, his Humorists, and his Four Georges. His style is singularly beautiful. Some of his poems are also admirable in philosophy and utterance. He leaves two daughters, both of them possessing considerable literary ability. The last report previous to his death was that he was about tomarry Miss Braddon.

Mr. Wilkie Collins has so much recovered from his illness that he is now able to put the finishing touches to his new serial story, which will appear in January number of the Cornhill Magazine.

Charles Dickens will commence his new novel in numbers in May. It will be illustrated by Phiz, and will run through 20 numbers.

The failures in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Northern States and British Provinces for 1862, amounted to an aggregate of \$28,000,000. For 1863 the gross amount was only \$10,000,000. Considering the immense trade of the last year, this shows a wonderful state of prosperity, which will make the reaction all the more terrible. The above does not include dealers in gold and silver, stocks and time bargains.



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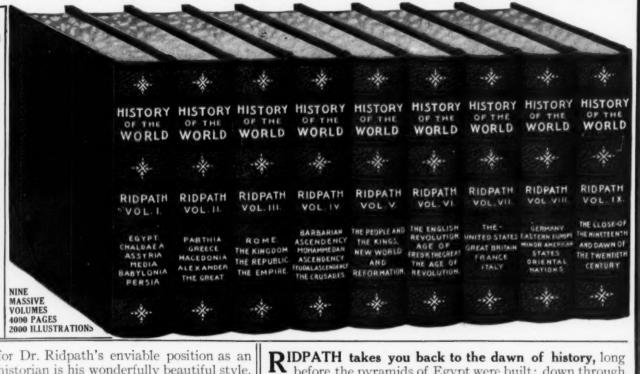
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